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LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Children Of The Earth

Photo: C. J. Bhatt.

Anniversary Tribute

LENIN'S CONTRIBUTION TO SCIENCE

(See Page 3)

The Ghosts Which Became Cinema Fans

By SHAUN SUTTON

I suppose you will consider me a sentimentalist when I tell you that I never read of the demolishing of an old country house without a feeling of regret. You'll accuse me of a sort of architectural snobbishness, or, worse still, of trying to associate myself with the families that live in such houses.

However, I think I may claim a legitimate interest in the fate that befell Ashton Manor. I've known old Sir William Ashton for a number of years, and often used to spend part of my holidays at his home when I was a boy. So you can understand it was with a very real regret that I read of the impending sale of his house.

But I was hardly surprised. Sir William, who at that time must have been nearly seventy, was notoriously ignorant of the sources of his income. Nevertheless, he was outraged and indignant when his bankers informed him that he no longer had any income to speak of, and that they were very sorry, but it would be advisable (in their opinion) if he seriously considered the matter of disposing of Ashton Manor. They referred respectfully to the number of letters they had sent him during the last year concerning the deterioration of his affairs.

For some weeks Sir William refused to credit the situation; he wrote angry, and rather pathetic, letters to his bankers. Where, he demanded, had all his money gone to? What had they done with it? He pointed out, rather helplessly, that money had been coming in for him and his ancestors for nearly four hundred years and he could see no reason why it should stop now. His bankers tactfully explained that times had changed, sir, the world wasn't what it was, and that they still respectfully submitted that he had no money. Would Sir William endeavour to find a buyer for Ashton Manor as soon as possible?

Well, that was easier said than done. Naturally, very few people were interested in a house with seventeen bedrooms, a banqueting hall, no proper bathroom, no electric light, and kitchens that no servant would stop in longer than a week.

And, of course, the house was haunted. I forgot to tell you that. I've never been quite sure how many ghosts there were (it seemed to be a tradition in the Ashton family to come back after death) but old Sir William used to mention different ones from time to time. There was an Elizabethan Ashton who had been officially murdered for complicity in some plot against the Queen. And another who hung himself in despair on reading of the passing of the Reform Laws in 1832.

They didn't seem to worry Sir William. He would quite casually let drop that he had met one on the stairs the other day, but he got very peevish about a great-great-aunt who fell out of a third-storey window in 1860, and would insist on materializing in his bath.

It was a beautiful old house, predominantly Tudor in construction, and improved rather than spoilt by subsequent alterations. Of course, it originally stood well out in the country, with its own magnificent grounds and parks, but time and the increasing poverty of the Ashtons had made deep encroachments on the property, so that the fine old house was now surrounded by lines of cheap, hideous villas. You can imagine how angry I was when I heard that the whole property had been sold outright to the Gigantic Cinemas Association, Ltd., for a fraction of its real value.

The Gigantic Cinemas Association, Ltd., was very rich. They built a huge and ornate cinema on the site of Ashton Manor, which they tore down in a matter of days, faced it with black marble, and installed the biggest cinema organ in England. And, like all the Gigantic cinemas, it was a success from the word "Go." Sir William went to live in a three-roomed cottage and spent his days writing petulant letters to his bankers.

I said the cinema was a success. Well, it was for the first few weeks. Money poured in from the cheap, hideous villas and the representative of the company drove up in a large car to congratulate the local manager. And then, when everything seemed to have settled down to a pleasant, affluent routine, disturbing things began to happen.

There was, for example, the matter of the tip-up seats. All the seats in the cinema were, of course, of the tip-up sort, splendidly upholstered and padded, but one evening the usherette in charge of Row 34 reported that a number of seats in that row would not—as it were—untip themselves. The manager came hurriedly in person to inspect the seats, but nothing that he or his staff could do would budge them. It was a nuisance because it caused a disturbance during the film, and it meant that almost a whole row of seats remained unsold. The manager consoled himself by sacking a few of his maintenance staff and ordering that every seat in the cinema was to be oiled more frequently. But the incident kept recurring, and always in the most expensive seats.

From then onwards things began to go badly for the Gigantic Cinema. People complained of mysterious and piercing draughts that swept about their legs. The biggest cinema organ in England developed the habit of rising out of its well on its own accord. And there was the dreadful occasion when a complete picture showed itself backwards. The projectionist vainly insisted that it was mechanically impossible and implored the manager to come and see for himself. He, too, was dismissed, and the public got their money back.

But all this was nothing compared to the final calamity. The disturbing happenings had died down for a few weeks, and the manager was beginning to recapture some of his former urbane confidence, when the Gigantic Cinemas Association, Ltd., generally released their most expensive and ambitious production to date.

This film was the most gruesome, horrible picture that had ever been attempted and it was packed from beginning to end with every conceivable type of ghost, horror and supernatural occurrence. It was immensely popular. Every seat was taken (except Row 34, which still refused to untip) and the box office could scarcely deal with the business. The manager was very happy.

But not for long. The first intimation he received that all was not well came from the night watchman, who complained that he didn't believe in ghosts, of course, but he did hope they wouldn't show that horrific picture again during the night. He couldn't see that it was necessary, anyway, to show a picture during the night. The manager, with a hopeless feeling that he was wasting his time, sent for his projectionists and demanded an explanation. He admired their zeal, but explained that extra showings of the current film during the early hours of the morning were unnecessary; and they were disturbing to the night watchman. Of course, the projectionists denied the whole thing. They, in turn, explained that they liked their jobs, but not enough to give gratis performances when the public had gone home. The manager hoped it wouldn't happen again.

But it did happen again. It happened every night. As soon as the last patron had left the cinema the ghost film began to show itself, and went on all through the night. And that wasn't all. It began to show itself during the day as well. No matter what film the sweating and desperate projectionists put in, the same dreadful picture came out. Patrons began to complain. They'd seen this film, they saw it last week, and anyway it wasn't the film that was advertised outside the cinema. Could they have their money back, please? Soon nobody came to the cinema at all, and the manager was desperate.

Meanwhile, the ghost film continued to show itself again and again without pause, and even the projectionists didn't bother to come to the cinema any more.

Well, I don't know very much about such things, but I suppose something got very hot in the projection room after nearly three weeks of continuous running. Anyway, only four months after it was opened, the Gigantic Cinema suddenly burst into flames and was completely gutted in a matter of hours.

Of course, you've guessed by now what was the cause of all the trouble. I suppose the ghosts of old Sir William's ancestors were pardonably angry when their old, mellow haunting ground was demolished around them, and a super-cinema substituted. I imagine, too, that they were inspired by a certain loyalty to Sir William, who had always treated them with courtesy and respect. However, they might very well have got tired of the matter and settled down in the cinema, if it hadn't been for the ghost film. After that, there was no stopping them. Here were ghosts doing things they'd never dreamed of, and in technicolour, too. Obviously they were so impressed that they couldn't see enough of it.

Well, old Sir William is back now. He bought the site of Ashton Manor from the Gigantic Cinemas Association, Ltd., and they were glad to be rid of it, and he rebuilt his old home to the very last detail. I was astonished when I went down to congratulate him on his return; it was as if Ashton Manor had never been touched, and the old man was sitting happily amongst his belongings as though there had never been a Gigantic Cinema.

I suppose you wonder where Sir William got the money to rebuild his old home. There was something rather strange about that, too. He told me that he woke up one morning and found the floor of his little three-roomed cottage covered with bags of money—thousands of pounds mostly in silver and coppers. His explanation was that they had probably been left there by some friend who wished to remain anonymous, and he had accepted them gladly. He couldn't, he admitted, think of any friend of his who had any money, but he pointed out that whoever it was had his initials on each of the bags. He produced one of them for my inspection, and there, stencilled on the bag in bright blue letters, were the initials G.C.A. Well, I didn't say anything to Sir William, but I imagine the Gigantic Cinemas Association will have a considerable, unexplained deficit on their books this year. The ghosts of Sir William's ancestors certainly understood the value of money better than Sir William.

There's just one thing. I think I said that Ashton Manor was the same in every detail as it had been in the days before it was demolished to make way for the cinema. But Sir William tells me that one thing is altered. He never seems to see any of the ghosts nowadays. I think he rather misses them, and wonders where they are.

Well, I don't know about you, but I think they spend most of their time at the pictures.—("John O London's Weekly").

"And what, my poor friend, brought you here?"
"A copper, mum."

"Why does he fancy himself as a juvenile lead?"
"He used to be a school teacher."

Magistrate: "I see it took two policemen to get you here this time. Drunk again, I suppose?"
Incorrigible: "Yes, sir, both of 'em."

"What do they mean by a very modern speaker?"
"One who electrifies his audience, I expect."

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LENIN & Science

Never and nowhere have political and economic activities been so closely connected with scientific development, as they are, both in principle and practice, in the Soviet state, thanks to the vision and legacy of Lenin.

Vladimir Ilich Ulianov

Died 22 Years Ago Tomorrow. Still Alive!

By Academician Volgin

Vice-President of the Academy of Sciences, U. S. S. R.

Among great figures in history, those who mapped out the way to a better future for mankind, Lenin holds a place of his own.

History records deeds of many great statesmen and the achievements of many great scholars. Lenin was not only a pre-eminent statesman who revolutionised human society, he was also pre-eminent as a scholar. Lenin combined the genius of a great political and social fighter with that of a brilliant scholar.

He was, unquestionably, the most outstanding representative of the science of society in his day. The founder of a party under whose leadership was accomplished the greatest revolution in history, the founder and leader of the state of a new type, Lenin was, at the same time, the author of a number of imperishable works on philosophy, history and economics. "What are the 'friends of the people' and how they fight Social Democrats?", "Development of capitalism in Russia", "Materialism and empirio-criticism", "Imperialism the highest stage of capitalism"; his books and articles on the agrarian problem, "The state and Revolution", are all scholarly works which have become part of the golden treasury of human knowledge.

A BRILLIANT EXPOSITION

"What are 'friends of the people' and how they fight the Social Democrats?", is one of the earliest works of young Lenin. It contains not only a number of highly significant evaluations of historical phenomenon but a brilliant exposition of the doctrine of socio-historical formations. The thesis formulated in this book have greatly influenced the further development of Marxist historical thought.

"The development of capitalism in Russia" is an unsurpassed example of the application of the Marxist method to a study of the economic forms in history. Lenin's description of feudal economy with its serfdom and the Corvee system, of the process of its disintegration and development, of the internal market for largescale industry, a description based on the study of a vast amount of statistical material provides the key for an understanding of the entire historical development of Russia and relation of class forces in the Russian society at the end of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth centuries. The methodological significance of this book far transcends these bounds.

Lenin's works on the agrarian problem represent the best that is available in economic literature on the development of capitalism in agriculture. These works are required reading for anyone desiring to understand the peculiarities of agrarian system and the paths of its development in various countries, for those desiring to understand the class structure of the countryside at various stages of the development of capitalist relationships and for those desiring to understand the processes taking place in the countryside in the epoch of social revolution.

MAJOR PHILOSOPHICAL WORK

Lenin's "Imperialism—the highest stage of capitalism" is another major contribution to the science of history and economics. Modestly described as a "popular essay", this book, like all Lenin's works, is based on a thorough study of the numerous data pertaining to the problem under discussion. It casts a new light on the fundamental questions of the economics of capitalism in the last stage of its development and on the fundamental questions of history. It sets forth and develops the law of the uneven development of capitalism in the epoch of imperialism, a law of utmost significance to science of society and to revolutionary practice.

Lenin's major philosophical work "Materialism and empirio- criticism" gives an analysis—from the viewpoint of dialectical materialism—of the main achievements of science in the period that had elapsed since the appearance of Engels' classical works. It also contains a profound and annihilating criticism of the idealistic trends in philosophy. The historic significance of this work has been succinctly and vividly set forth by Joseph Stalin in the following passage, "Engels said that 'materialism must assume a new aspect with every new great discovery.' It is well-known that none other than Lenin accomplished this task for his own time in his remarkable work 'Materialism and Empirio-criticism'".

In his book "State and Revolution" Lenin, developing the teachings of Marx, gave a brilliant analysis of the historical role and process of development of the state in class society, of its functions in the course of socialist revolution and of its future. In that book Lenin also analysed the essential features of socialist and communist society. "State and the Revolution" is a book that must be read and studied by every theorist of law and state, by every historian and every philosopher.

Lenin had a perfect command of scientific methodology, It is no exaggeration to say that he was a scientist in all his practical activity and a fighter in all his scientific works.

MASTERPIECES OF SCIENTIFIC CONSTRUCTION

Lenin devoted the entire force of his flaming intellect, the entire force of his scientific genius, to the cause of emancipation of toilers, to the cause of socialist revolution. The amazing qualities of his mind found expression in his activity as a leader of the revolution no less than in the works mentioned above. Many of his articles dealing with the questions of strategy and tactics of the revolutionary struggle are masterpieces of scientific construction.

Lenin was firmly convinced that the historical process follows definite laws. In his struggle for a better future for mankind he relied on a scientific analysis of the past and present. Science, which defines the laws of social development, was therefore to him an indispensable guide in his practical activities. His political activity was a practical application of the findings of true science, science which provides answers to questions posed by man's progressive thought in the course of centuries.

Lenin highly appreciated the connection between the revolutionary science elaborated by Marx and Engels and all the preceding development of human culture. "Marxism", he wrote, "has gained its world historical significance as an ideology of revolutionary proletariat because, far from casting aside the most valuable achievements of the bourgeois epoch, it—Marxism—has assimilated and worked over all that was valuable in more than two thousand years of the development of human thought and culture."

It was Lenin's belief that science which is elaborated in the works of Marx and Engels and which is a legitimate successor of all the best that mankind has created upto the nineteenth century, is omnipotent because it is true. The scientific approach is one of the characteristic features of the Marxist-Leninist politics. Scientific approach distinguishes these politics from all the political doctrines that existed before.

CONDENSED EXPERIENCE

Unity of politics and science of theory and practice—that was Lenin's main guiding principle.

Lenin assigned to science a place of honour in the work of building a new society. In regard to no other social system is science such an important factor in its existence and progress as in regard to socialism. For the planned construction of socialism, said Lenin, we must take all science, all technology, all knowledge, all arts—all experience accumulated by mankind in the ages of its history.

All social production and distribution of products must be subordinated to scientific considerations as to how the life of the working people is to be made easiest, how to ensure their greatest prosperity.

Science, as the condensed experience of mankind, is indispensable for the cause of progress in general and for the cause of socialism in particular. Without science it is impossible to build socialism.

Lenin, who attributed such vast importance to science for the state and economic progress, assigned an important part in the work for this progress, to men of science and scientific institutions, particularly the Academy of Sciences, as an institution to which belonged the most eminent scientists of the country.

No other class is so interested in preserving and developing the major centres of scientific thought as the proletariat which has set out to build up the socialist system of society.

PEOPLE'S SCIENCE

In the trying years of the blockade and foreign intervention, Lenin showed the utmost concern for all scientific institutions and for the welfare of scientists. In 1918 he personally gave orders to provide paper for the publications of the Academy of Sciences. In 1920 he issued credentials to the keeper of the manuscript section of the Academy of Sciences' library, Sreznevsky, empowering him to bring back from Saratov the Academy's manuscript collections which had been removed there from Petrograd. In January, 1921, Lenin signed a decree ordering that proper conditions be provided for the scientific activities of Academician Ivan Pavlov. Those are but a few instances of the interest which Lenin took in the welfare of scientific institutions and scientists. In his speeches Lenin invariably insisted on the importance of creating proper conditions for scientists and scientific institutions and on the need to make the utmost use of the knowledge and experience of the men of science.

In April, 1918, when the flames of the Civil War started by the enemies of the new system were just beginning to envelop the young Soviet republic, Lenin noted with satisfaction that the Academy of Sciences had embarked on a systematic study and investigation of the country's productive forces. He suggested to the Supreme Council of the National Economy to commission the Academy to set up committees of experts for speedy drafting of a plan for the reorganisation of industry and for Russia's economic progress.

Never and nowhere have political and economic activities been so closely connected with scientific activity as they are, both in principle and in practice, in the Soviet state which Lenin founded.

The "Bombay Chronicle Weekly" invites original contributions, cartoons and topical photographs from its readers. Short stories and humorous articles will be particularly appreciated. Mss. should be typewritten and between 1,500 and 2,000 words in length.

All contributions and photographs which are accepted for publication will be paid for handsomely.

Rejected contributions will be returned only when accompanied by a stamped and self-addressed envelope. No correspondence can be entertained regarding this.

Palindromes

Whenever you find a word, verse, or sentence that reads the same backwards as forwards there you have a palindrome. Single-word examples of this peculiarity are "repaper" radar and deified.

The touch of wit in many classic palindromic sentences is unmistakable. Thus Napolean, mourning over his exile, might well exclaim, "Able was I ere I saw Elba," and Adam could hardly have found more appropriate words to introduce himself to Eve than simply, "Madam, I'm Adam!"

A shrewd take-off of the tooth-extracting frenzy of Sir Richard Paget, an old Irish pathologist, is contained in the palindrome. "Paget saw an Irish tooth, sir, in a waste gap."

Every Etonian can trip out a further example in "Now note Eton won."

The ancient Greeks and Romans went so far as to coin sentences with a differe.it and sometimes more sinister meaning when interpreted backwards, India can add 'Malayalam'.

A Welsh preacher was talking to his congregation about salvation. Finally his sermon was finished, and then he said; "Now, then, Brother Smith, will you take up the collection, please?"

At this point an old man got up and started for the door, saying. "Parson, I thought you said salvation was free—free as the water we drink."

"Well, brother," replied the preacher, "salvation is free and water is free, but when we pipe it to you, you have to pay for the piping."

The Melodic Idiosyncrasies Of Indian Music

By MANI SAHUKAR

How could Beethoven have composed his finest symphonies and concertos after he became totally deaf!

This is a fact of perennial wonder to me. The life of this musician is itself a study of absorbing interest. The pathos of the unrequited loves of this singularly unloved genius seems tragic to us today who have come to recognise the matchless brilliance of his musical compositions. But though his passionate love affairs evoked no response, they served a more important purpose, in that they maddened him into producing marvellous outbursts of music which are still unsurpassed.

"MORBID RAVINGS"

When Beethoven first submitted his fifth symphony to a well-known publisher in Paris his Ms was returned to him dishonoured as "The ravings of a morbid mind." But Beethoven clinging with tenacious faith—often mistaken for conceit—to a belief in the greatness of his own musical masterpiece, swore that the world would one day acknowledge his superb talent. When eventually he did produce the fifth symphony before a German Audience played by an orchestra of his own selection, and conducted by himself, the whole house broke out into a mad applause.

Is it not amazing that Beethoven who had his back to the audience and was therefore completely oblivious because of his deafness to the homage that was at last being paid to him, should have yet had the ears not only to compose a masterpiece, but also to conduct it with such precision as if every note indeed were registered in his "spiritual ears"? As if he were unconsciously proclaiming to the world that music is not merely an art dependent on sensory acuteness or intellectualability, but something which springs from the "the inner most recesses of the soul" so that even the deaf can hear and enjoy it!

SPIRITUAL AWARENESS

In India music has always held this deeper content, which is mainly responsible for many of its melodic idiosyncrasies. That is chiefly the reason why, for example, the Indian musician attaches very little value to imitative music however perfectly rendered it may be. There are no written scores even for the student or the mediocre amateur to read or follow, there is no question of reproducing faithfully the immortal pieces of the great masters, for the simple reason that no man or woman is thought to know any music at all unless he or she can create out of his own "innermost recesses", some melodic variations that imbue the song with a distinctive flavour of his own individual imagination and spirit.

Necessarily the creation of every such person is not of the same calibre as that of a Beethoven or an Abdul Karim or any other such musical genius, but each in its own way reflects the spirit of the man who produced it. For music, according to the traditional Indian conception, is what Beethoven unconsciously proved it to be—an art—neither so much dependent on the sensitiveness of auditory nerves, m nor on the quickness of the mind—as on a certain spiritual awareness and sensitivity which make it possible for one to produce the melody that is within him

BOTH ART & SCIENCE

Reproduction, however excellently effected, is not so important as the impervisation, however mediocre, with which the individual performer is allowed to weave his own patterns of melody. This idiosyncrasy is perhaps responsible for the traditional misconception in the minds of foreigners, that Indian Music is arbitrary and unscientific. But these critics forget that these improvisations are tempered through out by a strict adherence to definite laws of time and melody. That is to say, though the singer may improvise to his heart's content. he has to do so using only such notes as are traditionally ascribed to the particular Raga he is building up

There is therefore both art and science, a delightful freedom from and a strict adherence to laws which mystify an alien taste. The whole misconception lies, I imagine, in the Westerner mistaking these microtonal values, these "Gamaks" (grace notes with which the musician decorates his melodic patterns) for the actual notes of that scale. One is thus apt to lose the skeleton or the framework of a Raga in all these meanderings of the artist that may well bewilder an uneducated taste.

SPONTANEOUS BEAUTY

And these grace notes too are idiosyncrasies that baffle notation. They are not any impositions on the Raga, but seem to come out of the main melody as if they belonged to it and theyadorn it with a spontaneous beauty. They are subtle like the expression on different faces which makes us say of one face that it is beautiful and of another face that it is plain or ugly. It is the expression that completes the outward features of a face and gives to it its characteristic stamp in some undefined and subtle manner. Even as subtly do these "Gamaks" adorn the skeleton of any melody or Raga.

And these Gamaks are not merely confined to inflections of the voice, they can also be wrung out of the many charming instruments that India boasts of. Particularly do the Vina and the Sitar and the Sarangi and the Sarod register these delicate shades of emotion with extraordinary sweetness. The instrument is made to moan by a slight deflaction of the wire a plaintive theme, or break out into voluptious notes with such a vivacious exactitude that one forgets that the instrument is being played upon, and feels for the moment that in some mysterious manner the instrument in some unaccountable manner has become alive with elusive emotions.

Even so, the voice has never lost its supreme importance as the most perfect instrument for the production of melodies. But the voice though trained and tutored is not always required to be attractive or powerful. It is enough if the voice can suggest and bring out the idiosyncrasies of the melody. Even if the voice sometimes cracks or breaks, it is enough if it expresses all these spiritual and sensuous ideals. As a Hindu Saint has put it, "our voice production is like the outward poverty of God whereby His glory is nakedly revealed."

RASA—THE BACKBONE

Curiously again, a melody that is sung or played is not complete until it is heard by someone with equal absorption and critical appreciation. The Indian audience at a typically Indian music concert. does not listen passively to what is being offered by the musician. The members of the audience feel that the artist is giving expression to their emotional and spiritual cravings, and together with him they seek to complete and perfect the song. Between the musician and his hearers a curious bond comes into being from the very outset,—a nexus of spiritual fellowship is established like magic, and the two together, the musician and those who have assembled to hear him, form, an aesthetic amalgam for creating a plane of consciousness where the song is offered as a homage to God.

When an art is thus placed on the highest pedestal of Divine dispensation and when melodies are supposed to have originated amongst the highest divinities of Hindu mythology, such as Mahadeva, Parvati, Sarasvati, Shri Krishna and Brahma, these melodies would necessarily contain much in them which is exotic. Both the rendering and the understanding of "Sangeeta" are inscrutably dependent upon that elusive quality of "Rasa" which is the backbone of all the expressions of Indian Art. It is difficult to define or explain this word precisely.

STATE OF SAMADHI

But it is postulated that if one wishes to experience this feeling of 'Rasa' one has first to suppress in one's heart all Tamasic or nascent or undesirable qualities. This cleansing of the heart then gives rise in time to a Satvic consciousness which is beautiful, and it is only when these qualities which are beautiful, pure and illuminating become prominent that one can experience 'Rasa'. The quality or inherent form of 'Rasa' is thus difined to be imperishable, incomparable self-inlluminating and pleasureful"

At the time of experiencing Rasa one is not conscious of anything else but completely absorbed inti . One does not even dream of digressing whilst the Rasa is in one's heart. It is almost like experiencing a state of samadhi. the highest state of meditation, where, however, the consciousness of bliss is retained. The samadhi is not a negative attribute, but a positive experience of intense enjoyment. This, then, is what is expected to happen to the musician when he creates music and to his listerners when they listen to him. Every "bathak" or "Jalsa" (concert) is an experience where the artist and the audience are in a state of Samadhi *for as many hours as the programme lasts.*

SYMBOLICAL STORIES

Perhaps *the title of this article would make it relevant to give one or two ideas of the origin of Indian melodies.* These little stories though fantastic are yet pretty and symbolical gnouhe to be accepted as aesthetic truths. According to one Persian legend it is said that one Hakim Fasyagoras, a pupil of Suleimanbe Dawood was once informed by a mysterious voice of an angel that early next morning he should proceed to the sea shore where God would reveal to him a new secret. Accordingly, Hakimji did as he was directed, wondering very much as to what experience he would encounter. As he stood on the sea shore, he suddenly heard a very exquisite note emerging from the deep waters, and remembering that extraordinary sound, Hakimji is supposed to have based and developed the whole science of music on it.

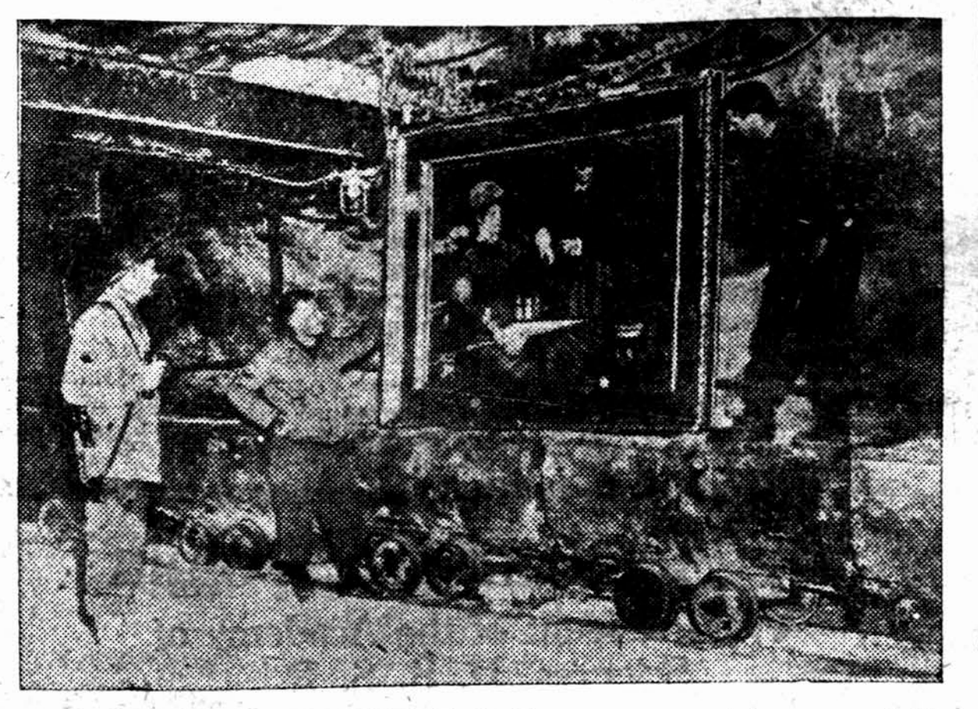
But even prettier and more picturesque is the allegory that attributes the Art of Music to a strange

(Continued On Page 19)

A LEGEND . . . . .

The phoenix about to die, makes and lights its funeral pyre, of myrrh wood, and dances round in a circle, shaking and fluttering its wings . . . .In the course of this exotic dance, the wind passes through the holes of the bird's beak, producing a thousand notes of music and out of these notes have been composed all the Ragas and Raginis of Indian music.

ART LOOT RECOVERED



American soldiers of the Third U. S. Army are examining one of the priceless art treasures hidden by the Nazis. It is "Wintergarden" by the French Impressionist Edouard Manet. Although most of the pictures and museum pieces were boxed and identified by a photograph on the outside of the crate, others were piled uncrated in open shafts of the mine.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF RADAR

(Continued from Page 5)

mine the presence of bodies out of visual range, radio waves were substituted.

Scientists in the United States, Great Britain, France and Germany were at work independently on this method of radio wave detection long before the war began in 1939.

In the United States, the U. S. Naval Research Laboratory began in 1930 the investigation of radio's uses to detect the presence of unseen ships and planes. By 1934, the laboratory had developed the forerunner of today's radar, using a common antenna for both transmitting and receiving.

Industry in the United States cooperated with the military services in radar's development. In 1937, radar was successfully demonstrated against U. S. test bombers. By this time, the "pulse" system of measuring the elapsed time of radio wave reflection had been incorporated into the detection method. Waves sent out in intense "pulses" echo back from any solid objects in their path, indicating, through complicated transmitting and receiving devices, the distance of the object detected.

The demonstration not only detected aircraft, but gave information about direction, elevation, and range. Work was begun to refine pulsing devices, transmitters and receivers for anti-aircraft detection, searchlight control and gun laying.

In Great Britain, radar research and development, under threat of war, was going ahead at a rapid pace. In 1935, the British had already built a chain of five radar stations to protect the Thames Estuary, and in 1939 the RAF approved detection equipment for its aircraft.

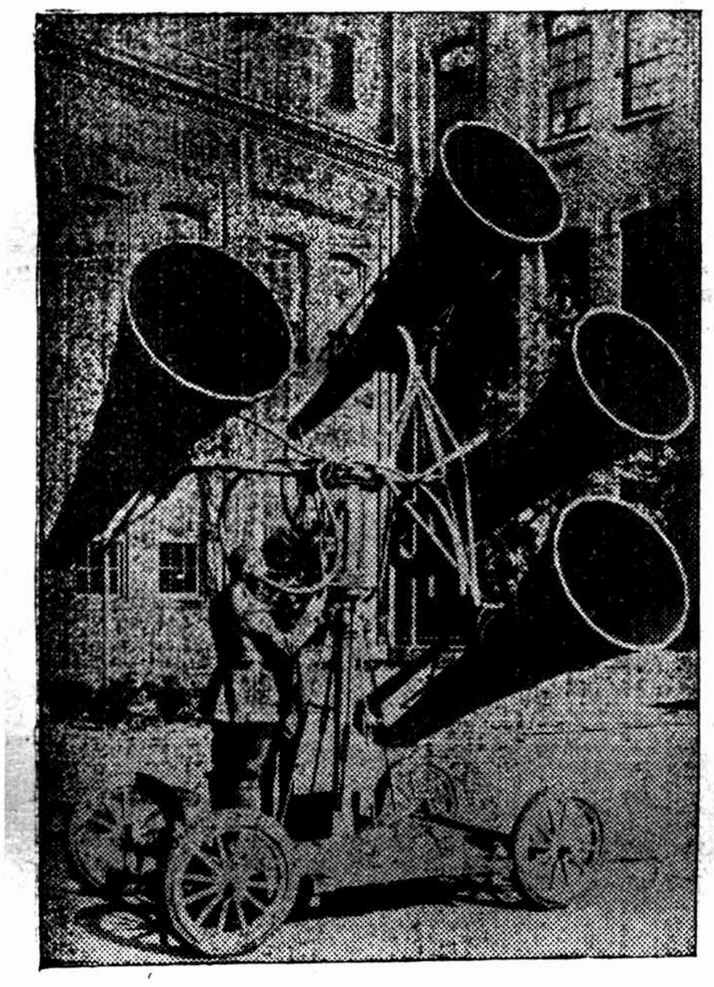
Efforts were joined by the two nations in 1940, when British and American scientists studied each other's methods and equipment, and combined their knowledge and research. A common name, radar—"radio detection and ranging"—was adopted.

Now ships, planes, and guns are radar-equipped, radar stations are part of all large military installations, radar is used to guard coast lines.

All these uses, of course, are wartime uses—and radar's development was so stimulated by the war that microwave technique, which seemed only a speculative possibility at the beginning of the war, is the basis for most radar equipment. But as with many other scientific discoveries and improvements which developed under war's pressure, radar has infinite peacetime possibilities. The most obvious is its use in navigation, both on the sea and in the air. The dangers of treacherous coastlines and difficult harbours, of fog and of darkness, will be greatly reduced. Flying over such territories as the Himalayas will become far less perilous.

So that radar, largely produced by the urgent need to defeat aggressor nations determined on world domination, may be a contribution of the democracies to benefit a world at peace—USOWI.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF RADAR



During the World War of 1914-1918, this device, crude when compared with radar's complexities, was used to detect the distant sound of airplane motors. This was one of the first attempts to detect approaching planes out of visual range.

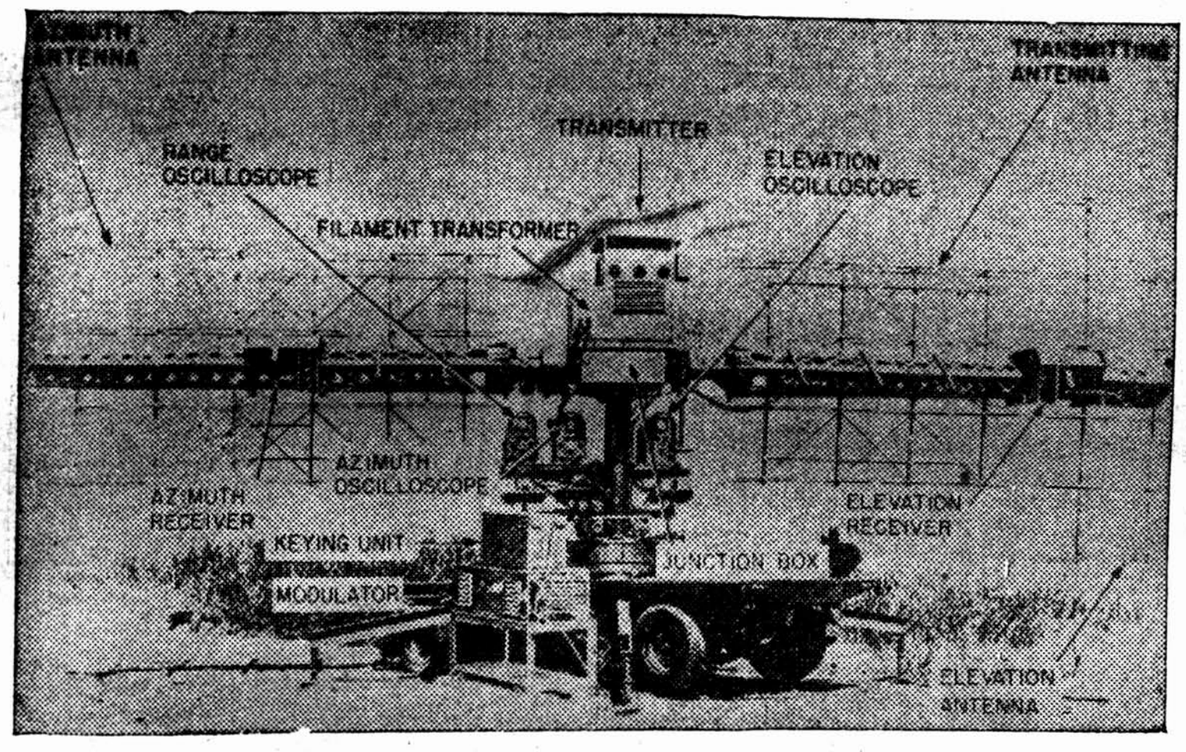
Aboard this U. S. Navy PT (patrol torpedo) boat, a "radome" bulb houses the antenna of its radar set. Radar's electronic eye pierces darkness or fog smoke or rain, indicating targets and warning of navigational dangers. Every radar set consists of a modulator, a radio-frequency oscillator, an antenna with a scanning mechanism, a receiver and an indicator.

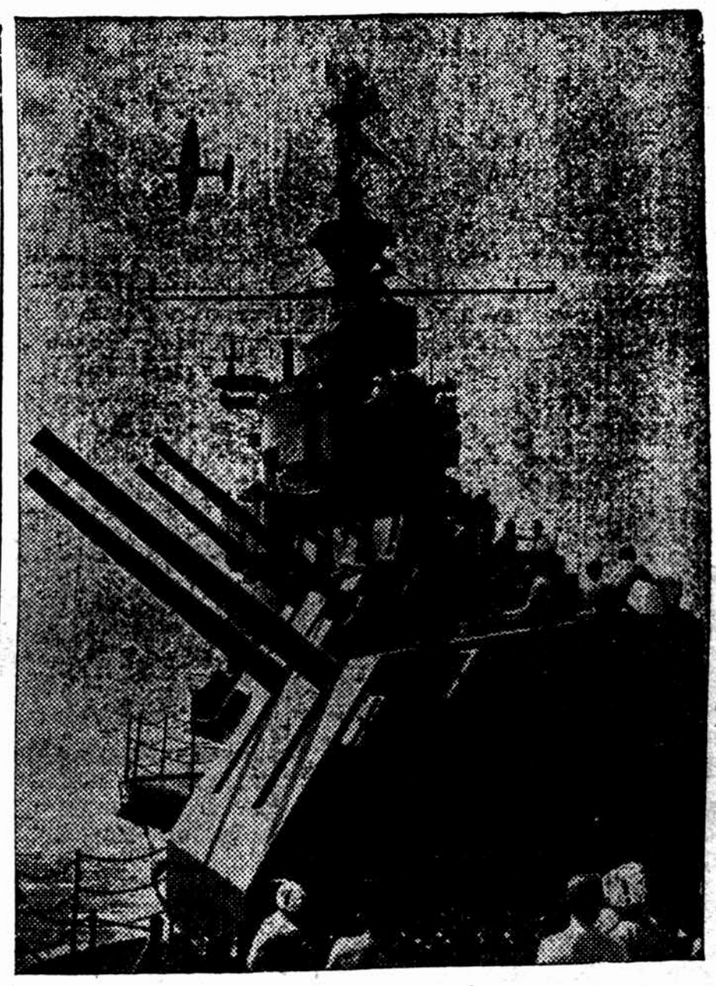
Ever since the World War of 1914-1918, when the airplane had its beginnings as an offensive weapon, military scientists sought a method whereby approaching planes might be detected long before they became visible to the eye.

The first attempts to detect approaching aircraft, made during that war, were crudely effective. Large horns on a pivot, it was discovered, could pick up the hum of distant airplane motors. This in itself was an advantage—but its inadequacies as a detector were many.

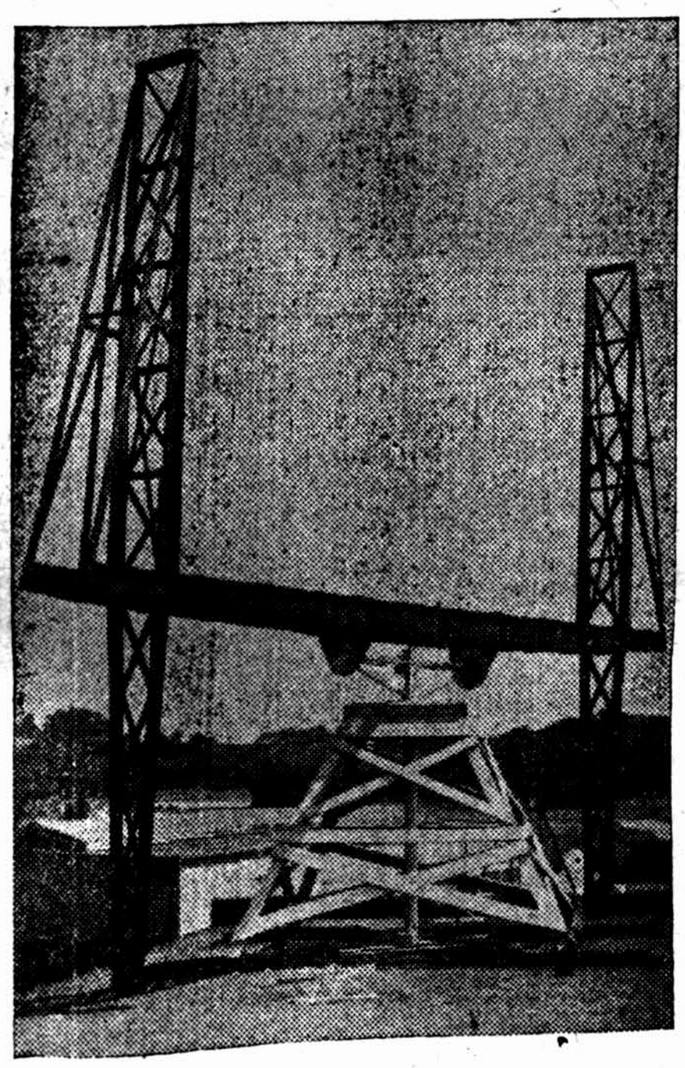
The beginnings of the complex method of detecting now known as radar, however, utilized roughly the same principle, combining it with that of the echo meter. But instead of sound waves being used to detect

(Continued on Page 4)

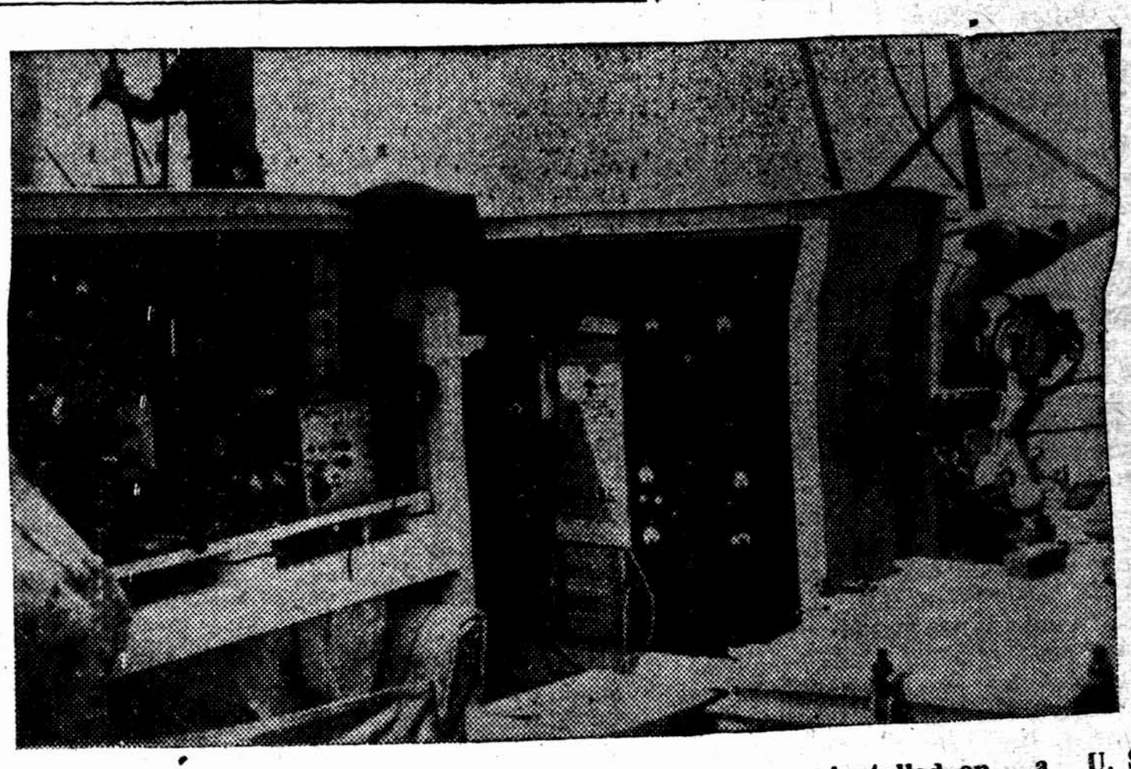




This photo-diagram with Photos above and below and the evolution of radar into its present highly intricate form will be obvious. This picture labels the parts of an SCR-268 radar set, designed for defense against air attack. The unit is mobile. Radar sets vary in size—they may be small hundred-pound units, or five-ton assemblies and they can be fixed or portable.
(Above Right): A U. S. Avenger torpedo bomber, equipped with radar, speeds past a 27,000 ton aircraft whose own radar antennae are visible against the sky. The five-inch guns are also supplied with radar equipment.



The checkerboard filaments of the antenna for the first complete radar set were installed on the roof of the Naval Laboratory near the U. S. capital of Washington, D.C., in the late 1930's. This is a so-called "dirigible" antenna, mounted so that it can be turned in any direction around the compass.



This is the first radar or "electronic eye" apparatus ever installed on a U. S. ship. Mounted on a five-inch gun on the U. S. destroyer Leary in 1937, the "Yagi-type" antenna was swung about by moving the gun. This photo was taken in Chesapeake Bay, off the Middle Atlantic coast, during the epochal tests of the radio direction-finding and ranging device.

Late Dr. H. D. Kanga: An Ideal Sportsman

By D. B. Deodhar

With the end of the year 1945, ended the life of an ideal sportsman and a great gap has been created in the sports world which is difficult to be filled up

Most of the good qualities which sports were meant to develop were seen in him in a concrete form—in flesh and blood. Example, they say, is better than precept and he was an example to prove what outdoor, healthy sports could do for a man. A sound mind in a sound body, attained through games was truly demonstrated in the late Doctor Kanga, and youngsters could always look to him as a model to be approached.

GRAVITY OF OUR LOSS

The untimely death of Kanga is a distinct loss to Indian Cricket in ways more than one and we will feel his absence all the more when his guiding hand is removed from us. It is an unhappy trait of human nature that we do not fully realize the correct value and importance of what we possess; when however the thing is lost—and lost for ever, then dawns on our mind the seriousness of our loss. Whenever in future difficult problems of Indian Cricket and Cricketers will stare us in the face, Homi Kanga's advice and guidance, alas, will no longer help us all, as they did in the past. Indian Cricket is now poorer due to his loss: it is almost an orphan.

Kanga was a Cricketer, of no mean ability and in his young days had some fine performances with the ball and the bat to his credit. To add to them, he was a smart field, inspiring his comrades to master the most neglected department of the game. In the first decade of this century when he was an active member of the representative Parsee teams, at times leading them, Parsees had reached a high level in fielding which enabled them to win easily against strong European and Hindu sides. A glance at the score sheets of the triangular contests of the year 1910 and 1911 and the 1st Quadrangular of 1912, will illustrate the strength of the then Parsee side, which won the tournaments successively by a very big margin.

BEST ALL-ROUNDER

The late Kanga played a big part in the victories with his all round ability. In 1912, he scored his highest in the Bombay Quadrangulars, 150 which has been the record individual total, as far as the Parsee players are concerned. I am not sure if the young promising R. S. Mody has already surpassed that high watermark, or will do so very soon. Kanga was an asset to his side being an able and useful all rounder

Forty years ago, excellence in all the three departments of the game was very rare. Ba'oo, Warden, S. M. Joshi, Chandarana and a few others could only bowl and do little else to satisfaction. On the other hand Pai C. V. Mehta, D. K. Kapadia. Vithal could not handle the leather even in critical stages of the game. Hindu team particularly, then had a long tail in the batting order for many years since 1910 and I remember many occasions when the last three bats who were only bowlers and nothing else could hardly add a double figure to the existing total.

The year 1928 illustrated the weakness of the Hindu side in this respect. Playing against the Parsees, the Hindus with Duleep to help them put up 250, five down—a decent score for the time. The last five bats however could add only ten and lost the advantage given by their predecessors. An all rounder thus is a great asset to his team in Cricket, which is very uncertain particularly for a batsman who ought therefore to try to cultivate other departments as far as possible to help his team in critical moments of the game.

Kanga had realised this fact and had assiduously developed all the sides of the game. In those days, he was easily the best all rounder in India. K. M. Mistry alone could approach him in that capacity, though less conspicuous than Kanga in the field. Kanga was a fine athlete and sprinter in his boyhood and possessed a well developed muscular figure which attracted the attention of all.

FRAMJEE PATEL'S VIEW

I may be permitted to quote J. M. Framjee Patel who was a patron of Parsee Cricket and who in 1905 published his stray thoughts about Indian cricket in a book form. He says "H. D. Kanga a young promising varsity man, is quite 1st Class in the three departments of the game. He like his elder brother, has nerves of steel and plays a scientific game. His crouch at the wickets helps him in his strong defence and he is fit for any side. He turns the ball to leg effectively and prettily and bowls fast to some purpose with an off break. A very smart field young Kanga's brilliant century against the Hindus (before the year 1905) at once brought him into the front rank and since then he has scored many more. He also made three successive centuries last cold season. He is sure to make a name for himself if he ever goes to England with the Indian team, as to-day he is as great in the batting line as Mistry or Meherhomjee."

This appreciation of the late Framjee Patel who was a real critic and patron of young promising talent will indicate what place Kanga occupied in the cricket-firmament forty years ago. The prophecy of Patel was soon fulfilled. H. D. Kanga was a household name in the Bombay and Poona Cricket circles and he made a name for himself in England when he visited the home of Cricket with the Indian team in 1911.

EXPLOITS IN ENGLAND

The first Indian XI, drawn from all communities which visited England in 1911 was much handicapped in their initial matches owing to a wrong arrangement of fixtures, 1st class counties being made to play against them, before the visitors got acclamatised. The tide of success however turned with the match against Leicester whom they beat by seven wickets and in which Dr. Kanga registered the first century made for the tourists—a brilliant 163. In other matches which followed, in the absence of K. M. Mistry, the brunt of batting fell to the lot of Kanga who captained the side after the third match

Kanga's average for all matches was 29.73 with a total of 892 runs in 30 innings. He stood second in batting averages, Mistry alone surpassing him by a narrow margin. In bowling, it appears that he was not tried much though he returned a good analysis of 28, capturing 11 wickets for 315 runs. His real help however to his side lay in his best fielding which enabled Baloo and others to capture the big harvest of wickets. Kanga thus returned to India with a feather in his cap—with increased glory and experience in 1st class Cricket.

I had no doubt a few occasions to play against him and his side at Bombay in practice—matches during the years after his return from England. It was however in the year 1915, when I came into closer contact with him in the Quadrangular match at Poona. The Hindu side was strong in batting and he as the captain had to use all his skill and power against us. Most of his bowlers failed and he used the ball himself for a long time with patience and perseverence. I could then realise his strong will and sincere mind. Even in adverse circumstances, he never faltered nor gave way. Nor lost heart. We managed to lead in the first innings that year against the Parsees, with great difficulty owing to his ability as a leader

A MEMORABLE INNINGS

Another and more convincing proof of his resolute will came in the year 1920, when he had a memorable last wicket partnership with Elavia for 3½ hours to defy the best Hindu attack in the finals of the Quadrangular tournament. Hindus put up a huge total, which their opponents could not overtake to win the match in time. The only thing thus possible for the Parsees, led by Kanga, was to stand by their guns to draw the match

Kanga had sprained his leg badly while bowling and was not to bat at all. When however he saw that his side would lose in his absence, he gathered all courage and limped to the crease with a runner to stave off a certain defeat. Any other batsman in his place would not have taken the risk to bat and add to the injury. It was a test of nerve will power and innate confidence

The opponents tried all means to dislodge Kanga and win the match. A lame man holding on for 3½ hours was a miracle, it however did happen. Kanga and his partner did play out time, nothing could daunt and disturb them. What courage and strong nerve could achieve, was amply demonstrated in that memorable last wicket stand of 1920

The late Doctor will however be more remembered by all of us as a fine gentleman, whose guiding principles in life were honesty, integrity and sincerity of purpose. Like an ideal sportsman, he was always generous, open and straight forward even to his opponents on and off the field. In words, deeds and thoughts, he was truthful and yet agreeable. People thus differed from him and still loved him. A short talk or conversation with him was enough to convince any one that he would conceal nothing and nothing could be concealed from him.

EVIL OF COMMUNAL CRICKET

Forty years ago, Parsee and Hindu Cricketers and spectators alike indulged in unseemly and unhealthy rivalry in communal Cricket. Rarely would the Hindus encourage and entertain the Persee haroes or viceversa. In my entire Cricket career, I do not remember to have received any small token of appreciation for any of my good performances in Quadrangular Cricket from the other communities; the same must have been the experience of other players.

After a Hindu victory, Hindu Gymkhana alone would celebrate the event to treat the Hindu players. So did the Parsees or the Islams when they won. So exclusive and narrow had been the mentality of the promoters of the communal tournaments.

Not only in principle but in practice as well, the racial event has been harmful, as every community made it a point of honour and prestige to win over others.

Genuine and sincere appreciation of merit whenever and wherever it was seen was absent except in a few persons like Kanga who alone could find unity in diversity and who could differ and fight and yet love the opponent. Men like him who are citizens of the world could take part in the communal matches and yet rise above them. Ordinary persons are creatures of circumstances and move in their narrow grooves. Kanga obviously defended the communal tournament, because like a saint he never got tainted by any evil, though he was amidst it.

A SELF-RESPECTING GUIDE

As far as I know he retired from first-class Cricket after 1920. He however served the cause of the game in other capacities—as an adviser, selector and teacher. In selection of players, he ever looked to the merits of the candidates and refused to be affected by a favour or a frown from any quarter

In the days when the status of a prince or a Maharaja was considered to be the only qualification for the captaincy of a Hindu or Indian side, Kanga's self-respect in refusing to be browbeaten and his resentment against outside interference in his selection were very commendable. The debacle of the Indian tour to England of 1936 would never have occurred if selectors of ability and courage like Kanga had been in charge of the work

Kanga occupied the eminent place of the chairman of the Bombay Cricket Association for many years and Bombay Cricket owes a deep debt of gratitude to him for his sincere efforts to develop it. He was connected for some years with the Board of Cricket Control as one of the vice presidents. Affairs of Indian Cricket are still in a melting pot and an able and honest artist like Kanga was badly required to give a proper shape to them. His untimely death is a great loss to Indian Cricket which is on its way to reach international status and recognition in the next few years

Indian cricket has suffered almost an irreparable loss in the death of Dr. H. D. Kanga. In his day one of the best all-rounders in India, the late Doctor Kanga was known to the present generation mainly as a friend, philosopher and guide of Indian cricket.

In this article Prof. Deodhar discusses the various qualities of head and heart which made Homi Kanga such a great cricketer—and gentleman. Prof. Deodhar has incidentally some scathing things to say about the evils of communal cricket: The racial even has been harmful as much to cricket as to the country. "Only men like Kanga, who are citizens of the world, could take part in the communal matches and yet rise above them".

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The Veto And The Atom Bomb

By LOUIS FISCHER

"The veto dooms the United Nations Organisation to infantile paralysis. It is crippled from birth."

New York
(By Cable.)

Passing through Washington on his way to London for the first meeting of the new United Nations Organization Assembly on January 10, Prime Minister Peter Fraser of New Zealand told the press, after seeing President Truman, that one-power veto in the San Francisco Charter "cannot endure."

He felt certain that "an overwhelming majority of the peoples in democratic countries were opposed to the veto." Ex-Foreign Minister Anthony Eden who, as British delegate to San Francisco, helped write the veto into the Charter, has asked publicly for its removal. So has Robert Boothby, Conservative British M.P. and many more British, American, and other public figures.

Heart Of Charter

The veto is the heart of the charter of the United Nations Organization.

Innumerable private persons and organizations as well as statesmen have urged that the secret of the atomic bomb be given to the UN Organization. The veto makes this a completely ludicrous proposal, yet serious people continue to suggest it and serious publications continue to support it.

If the UN Organization had the secret of the atomic bomb then all its nation-members would have the secret. Now let us see how the UNO would operate.

The chief purpose of the UNO is to prevent war and stop aggression. I will take a purely fantastic case of aggression and analyse how the UNO would meet it.

France has invaded Bolivia. What does the UNO do?

The two important bodies in the UNO are the Assembly and the Security Council. The Assembly, according to the Charter, can deliberate, debate, advise, and recommend. It cannot act. Only the Security Council can do something about aggression.

France having invaded Bolivia, the Security Council of the UNO convenes. The Security Council consists of eleven members: six small or medium states like Turkey, Mexico, Canada, Yugoslavia, Holland, etc. who are elected for two-year terms, and the five permanent major powers, the United States, Russia, Britain, China, and France.

One Bigger Than Ten!

So the Security Council meets and considers and votes. The six small and medium states, let us say, vote that France is the aggressor against Bolivia and should therefore be stopped. But the UNO does nothing for the Charter declares that seven constitutes a majority of the Security Council's eleven.

Assume, then, that the six small and medium states plus the United States vote that France is indeed the aggressor and should be punished. That makes seven out of the eleven. Still the UNO does not budge, for the text of the San Francisco Charter affirms specifically that the majority of seven must include all the Big Five nations.

Now let us see. The security Council gathers and votes on French action against Bolivia. The six small and medium states, America plus Russia plus England plus China: ten out of the eleven, vote that France is the aggressor and must be subjected to punitive action by the UNO. Nevertheless, the UNO is powerless to act. It would require the affirmative vote of France herself to enable the UNO to take action against France. But France, using her right of veto in the Security Council, would vote No, and the UNO accordingly would passively watch France fight Bolivia.

In these circumstances, it is political insanity to give the atomic bomb to the UNO. For it would mean that France for instance, could use the atomic bomb against Bolivia and then, by her veto, prevent the UNO from using the bomb against her.

Can't Stop Aggression

The fact that supposedly normal persons can have access to the press and radio and agitate for the transfer of the bomb to the UNO is a measure of the abnormality of our times. The world, groggy with the opiate of synthetic optimism, is killing its own capacity to think.

Unless the veto is dropped, the UNO cannot stop aggression. In the modern industrial era, only a major power or a minor power acting with the connivance of a major power can make war on a foreign country. And since the major power possess the right of veto the UNO would never be in a position to take measures to stop a war.

The moment a war broke out the UNO would either appease the aggressors, or the nations, disregarding the UNO, would adopt measures of their own This would inevitably result in the disruption of the UNO.

The UNO is so constituted that it must break up at the first war crisis.

In view of the growing movement in democratic countries to scrap the veto in the San Francisco Charter, Soviet spokesmen have again asserted Russia's unalterable hostility to any change in the veto situation. It is known that many United States Senators, and other Americans, are equally adament in opposing the elimination of the veto. For the veto creates a peculiar UNO arithmetic; it means that in the Security Council one is more than ten.

That arithmetic satisfies the Soviet Union and the United States. No one can overrule them. Nothing can be adopted unless they vote for it. This is the negation of internationalism, of collective security, and of democracy among nations It is the maximum assertion of national sovereignty, national individualism, and national selfishness.

Veto Must Go!

The veto dooms the UNO to infantile paralysis; it is crippled from birth.

Since the veto belongs to the big powers, the small nations and the British Dominions have voiced their objection to it. At the Dumbarton Oaks Conference which drew up the draft of the San Francisco Charter, the Chinese national government fought the incorporation of the veto into the Charter. In San Francisco, Dr. T. V. Soong, the chief Chinese delegate, was the only representative of a big country who spoke up in plain language for the surrender of national sovereignty. The movement against the veto has strong support; it has been given an impetus by the atomic bomb and the pressing necessity of controlling the bomb through an international organization which is capable of action.

THE VETO MUST GO FROM THE U-N-O.

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Think In Terms Of Indo-British Union

Major Wyatt Says Cripps Offer Is Out Of Date

The Cripps offer is completely out of date, so far as conditions in India are concerned; the British Government has to think of something fresh and new to settle the Indian problem; the people in England have to think not in terms of dominion status for India but of an Indo-British Union on the basis of complete equality—these are the outstanding impressions of Major Woodrow Wyatt, a Labour Member of the British Parliamentary delegation now touring India.

Major Wyatt in a 15 minutes interview surveyed to the Associated Press of India, in his room at Taj Mahal Hotel, the outstanding points of his impressions of discussions he has hitherto had with leaders of political thought in India and officials.

Major Wyatt said that he had already known something about India as he was in India a year ago but what he saw and learned now had reinforced his original conviction of the urgent necessity of solving the Indian problem.

"The Cripps Offer", he said, "is dead and is completely out of date. Any idea that the Cripps proposal is acceptable to Indians is foolish. The British Government has to think in terms of something entirely fresh and something new."

Asked if the Cripps offer could not be amended, Major Wyatt said: Of course, we can amend it but it is clear that it has to be amended so radically that the original offer of 1942 does not simply operate.

I want my people at home to realise that it is no use talking about the Cripps Offer now. What India wants is something new and fresh."

WYATT OFFERS SOLUTION

Major Wyatt continued, "There are many people in England who think that Dominion Status will satisfy India. This is a wrong impression. The idea of India's status as a member of the British Commonwealth does not fit in with conditions as they exist here to-day. It is all right for those countries like Canada, Australia and New Zealand whose population has a British origin to count themselves as part of the British Commonwealth, but in so far as the relationship between India and Britain is concerned, one has to think from an entirely different angle. Indo-British relations have to be worked out against this background. I think the solution lies in the direction of an Indo-British Union on the basis of complete equality. I can tell you this that, the people of England realise that in their own interests it is essential that the Indian question should be settled on the basis of equality and not as one nation dominating over another.

"At present there is political animosity between India and England and the only way to end this animosity is to think in terms of an Indo-British understanding.

THEY ARE IN DEAD EARNEST

"The visit of the present delegation is to establish personal contact with Indians and to convey to the British Parliament which is an entirely new one, the real atmosphere in India. We as members of the Delegation have come out to see things for ourselves, as friends in order to help in the solution of the Indian problem. If the people of India think that the British people are not sincere about their desire for Indian independence, I regret to say they are making a great mistake. I emphasize it is a mistake and wrong impression. The British people are dead-earnest in their sincere desire to see the people of India attain their independence and work for the prosperity and welfare of India."

MUST BE SETTLED THIS YEAR

"Many people do not realise the fact that India is out of touch with England just as England is out of touch with India. This lack of touch, which the visit of this Delegation it is hoped will help to remove, has been the cause of misunderstandings. I can assure you that the people of Britain realise more than anyone else that domination by one nation over another is harmful, not to the nation that is dominated but to the nation that dominates. It is because of this conviction that the British people are anxious to settle with India. I feel convinced that if the Indian problem is not settled this year, much harm will be done to Indo-British relations.

"Only in an Indo-British union, I feel, there can be better chances of trade and commerce between the two countries. If we succeed in establishing an Indo-British union, not on the basis of Dominion Status, but on a different basis, it will be a colossal force, for the first time in human History, it will tie closely the East and West. This will also be a tremendous force in international affairs.

"I feel convinced that it is only on the basis of equality that an Indo-British union can be established.

Asked how the British Government would react to the suggestions of the Delegation on its return to Britain and whether the British Government would act upon them, Major Wyatt said, "the British Government is not bound to accept our suggestions but the Government would hesitate to reject our suggestions for in that case they would be taking a foolish risk."

HE HAS SUFFERED FOR HIS CONVICTIONS

"The people of India", continued Major Wyatt, "are somewhat unkind to Lord Pethic-Lawrence. He is a man of convictions and one who has suffered for his convictions. He is very sympathetic to Indian aspirations. I want you to remember that he has his own difficulties. The Labour Government has its own difficulties. The new Government cannot on coming into office turn it upside down. It has to get in touch with things and people, and understand the problems and study their details. The Indian problem is a major issue which requires understanding and grasp. That is the reason the British Government has sent out the Parliamentary Delegation to find out things for themselves at first hand."

BHULABHAI'S EXPOSITION OF CONGRESS CASE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

All the members of the British Parliamentary delegation met a group of Congress leaders including Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Mr. B. G. Kher, Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Mr. S. K. Patil and Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas at the Council Hall this morning. The conversations lasted for about an hour.

At the end of the talks Mr. Godfrey Nicholson, a member of the Delegation stated that by now the Delegation had a lucid explanation of the points of view of the different political organisations in the country.

Mr. Hopkins Morris, another member of the Delegation, stated that he was impressed with Mr. Desai's explanation of the Congress case.

Earlier in the day, Mr. A. H. Mirza and Khan Saheb S. E. Serang, President and General Secretary of the National Seamen's Union of India, met Major Wyatt and placed before him the general grievances of Indian seamen. They particularly advocated the introduction of a scheme for social insurance and the appointment by Government of a National Maritime Board representative of all interests to promote and advance claims of labour.

Major Wyatt is stated to have assured the seamen's representatives that he would try and take up the matter with the authorities on his return to Delhi.

Before noon Mrs. Nichols went to the textile company at the Taj to see Indian sarees.

In the afternoon some of the members of the delegation met Mr. N. M. Joshi and later had tea with him.

In the evening, the members met the local editors at a cocktail party.

Mrs. Nichols, Mr. Richards, Mr. Hopkin Morris and Major Wyatt dined with Mr. and Mrs. Munshi at night.

On Sunday (to-day) the delegation will split into three parties and leave by air to three different destinations—Bangalore, Hyderabad and Cochin—and all of them will re-assemble in Madras on January 22 where they are scheduled to meet Gandhiji the next day.

WHO WILL IT BE?

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT OF CENTRAL ASSEMBLY ON JAN. 24

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 19

The Governor-General has fixed Thursday, January 24 for election of President by the Central Assembly.

The Assembly Budget Session which commences from January 21 shall hold four sittings only next week, Friday and Saturday being holidays.

Although Mr. Mavlankar is still regarded a certainty for presidentship, the Bengal group of Assembly Members have been canvassing for Mr. K. C. Neogy while there have been feelers to put up Mr. Asaf Ali.

There is, however, one snag as far as Mr. Asaf Ali is concerned. According to old convention it is the turn of a Hindu to become President of the Assembly for the next term of office. It will be a breach of this convention if Mr. Asaf Ali were put up for the Chair, in which event, the Muslim League might enter the lists with their candidate.

The balance of power would then shift to Government which many Congressmen do not approve of. Elections of office-bearers of both Congress and League parties are being held this evening.

ALL-PARTY CHOICE SUGGESTED

No Smooth Sailing For Congress Candidate

(LATER):

Lobby indications do not suggest smooth sailing for Congress candidate to presidentship of the Central Assembly this year. The Congress Party at this evening's meeting did not finally select their candidate for the Chair.

The election of Mr. Asaf Ali to Deputy Leadership, however, rules him out and the choice, therefore, remains between Neogy and Mavlankar. Lobbies indicate that Neogy will be more acceptable to non-Congress elements in the Assembly.

The Congress Party on the other hand stands more or less committed to Mavlankar. He, however is not favoured by others who assert that selection for presidentship should not be left to selection by one Party but by the whole House.

One suggestion is that Leaders of all parties—Congress, League, Europeans and Government—should meet together to make the final selection. Developments are expected.

Meanwhile, Akali member Sardar Mangalsingh is believed to be canvassing support for himself.

The Muslim League similarly might enter the contest with Tamizuddin, or Abdur Rahman Siddique as its candidate in case a candidate is not selected by common consent.

The Government attitude is still uncertain. One view is that Government should remain neutral. This is highly improbable, if not impossible. The Government will make up its mind after candidates have been nominated by the evening of Jan. 23.

Sarat Bose As Party Leader

NEW DELHI, Jan. 19 (A.P.I.): The Congress Party in the Central Assembly met this evening and elected Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose as the Leader of the Party.

The following other office-bearers were also elected: Mr. Asaf Al Deputy Leader; Seth Govind Das, Treasurer; Prof. N. G. Ranga, Mr. N. V. Gadgil and Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, Secretaries.

The Party also elected a panel of the following five members of whom the Leader of the Party will choose four as whips of the Party. Mr. Satyanarain Sinha, Sardar Jogendra Singh, Mr. Lahiri Chaudhury, Mr. B. S. Hiray and Mr. S. T. Adityan. The Leader of the Party will also nominate a chief whip out of the four chosen.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant were also present at the meeting.

The elections of Leader and Deputy Leader were unanimous. Mr. Asaf Ali proposed the name of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose for the leadership and Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose proposed the name of Mr. Asaf Ali for the Deputy Leadership of the party respectively.

JINNAH TO LEAD LEAGUE PARTY

NEW DELHI, Jan. 19 (A.P.I): The Muslim League Party in the Central Assembly met this afternoon and elected Mr. M. A. Jinnah as Leader of the Party and Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan as Deputy Leader. Twenty-four of thirty members of the Party were present.

Sir Mohd Yamin Khan was elected Secretary and Haji Essak Sait as Chief Whip of the Party and Mr. Yusuf Abdulla Haroon, Treasurer. The Party also appointed Nawab Siddiq Ali Khan and Mr. Ahmed E. Jaffer as assistant whips.

The following members were elected to the Executive Committee of the Party: Nawab Ismail Khan, Sir Hassan Suhrawardy, Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang, and Mr. Mohd Nauman.

The Party will again meet tomorrow evening to consider adjournment motions which the members wish to move.

CITY PATHANS FIGHT: 2 KILLED

(See Page 16)

Labour Trouble Worsens

800,000 STEEL WORKERS TO STRIKE

Truman's Proposals Rejected

WASHINGTON, JAN. 18 (REUTER): THE UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION HAS REJECTED PRESDIENT TRUMAN'S PROPOSALS TO AVERT THE STEEL STRIKE INVOLVING ABOUT 800,000 WORKERS DUE TO BEGIN AT MIDNIGHT ON JANUARY 20, ACCORDING TO A WHITE HOUSE ANNOUNCEMENT.

BUT THE MEN'S UNION, IT IS OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED, HAVE ACCEPTED THE PROPOSALS WHICH INCLUDE OFFER OF AN INCREASE OF ABOUT ENGHTEEN AND A HALF CENTS PER HOUR.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (A.P.A.): With about 886,000 workers already idle in the United State through labour disptes, the number may be increased by 750,000 when steelworkers leave their jobs a minute after midnight on January 21. The steel strike was called after the United States Steel Corporation had rejected President Truman's proposal for a wage increase of 18½ cents an hour.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (MARCH)

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.

Previous Closing	.....	24.62
To-day's Opening	.....	24.63
Difference	.....	+.01
To-day's Closing	.....	24.64
Difference	.....	+.02

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—

General Motors 76½.

Anaconda Copper Mining 47½.

United States Steel common 89.

United States Steel preference unquoted.

MAHATMA LEAVES FOR MADRAS BY SPECIAL TRAIN

Sodepur Bids Silent Farewell: Touching Scenes At Departure

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19. (A.P.I.): Mahatma Gandhi and party left Calcutta at 2-30 p.m. to-day by a special train for Madras.

Mahatma Gandhi and his party will travel from Calcutta to Waltair by special train. From Waltair the party will continue their journey to Madras by another special train, as already announced.

TOUCHING SCENES

Touching scenes were witnessed at Sodepur this afternoon when Mahatma Gandhi stepped out of the cottage in the Ashram where he had spent about a month during his present Bengal tour. He walked about a furlong from his cottage to the train, the "Ashramittees" and the assembled crowd paying their homage to him in silence. As the train steamed off, Mr. Satish Das Gupta, founder of Khadi Pratishthan, and other members of the Ashram who were visibly moved bade him goodbye in perfect silence.

In deference to the wishes of the Mahatma to avoid shoutings on such occasions, a calm and peaceful atmosphere prevailed at the platform.

The special reached Dum Dum junction ten minutes later and similar scenes were also witnessed there. A large number of people, mostly school boys and children of the locality, carrying Congress flags had assembled there long before the arrival of the train to have Gandhiji's Darshan. Mrs. Prabhabati Devi, wife of Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, a member of the party, took the opportunity of making collections for Harijan fund while Mahatmaji was witnessing the scene with evident interest leaning out of the window of his compartment. Among the donors were some children in arms. Here too the crowd maintained complete silence.

The special was dragged by a B. A. Railway engine upto Dum Dum Junction where it was taken over by the B. N. Railway, the train leaving Dum Dum at 3 p.m.

RECEPTION AT BERHAMPORE

Mr. Nabakrishna Chowdhury, Secretary, and Mr. Banku Behari Das Assistant Secretary of the Utkal Provincial Congress Committee, arrived here this morning to accompany Gandhiji upto Berhampore where a reception to Mahatma Gandhi has been arranged. On the train Mr. Chowdhury will take the opportunity to acquaint Gandhiji with the progress of constructive and other Congress work in the province.

Since Gandhiji is not breaking journey in Orissa, people from different parts of the province are coming to Berhampore to have Darshan and possibly to hear him there.

Mr. Harekrishna Mahatab, Member of the Congress Working Committee, left for Berhampore yesterday to supervise the arrangements there.

THREE MONKEYS OF CHINA

Mahatma Gandhi commended to his prayer meeting audience last evening the lesson to be learnt from the three Chinese monkeys who "said no evil, heard no evil, and spoke no evil". Gandhiji recounted that on a pillar in China there were to be found the figures of three monkeys. One had its eyes shut with its hands, another its ears, and the third, its mouth.

"Learn your lesson from these three figures", said Gandhiji. "See no evils in others, hear no evil of others and speak no evil of others". There was no living being without blemish, and also there was none without some good in him. Like the swan which separated good milk from water and used the former, they should leave the evil in others and take the good.

Gandhiji said that he had never been to a cinema. He had once been to a famous theatre in England in the hope that he would derive some benefit from it. Some historical knowledge he did gather, but he could say from experience that one derived double the pleasure by congregational participation in Ramdhun (singing the praise of Ram) than by visit to places of amusement.

Sardar Patel Sees Viceroy

NEW DELHI, Jan. 19. (A.P.I.): Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel had an interview with the Viceroy to-day.

Mahatma Talks With Prisoners

SODEPUR, Jan. 18 (UPI): Mahatma Gandhi visited the Dumdum Central Jail last night and had about one and a half hour's talk with the security prisoners lodged there. Gandhiji was received at the jail gate by Mr. Keshab Gupta, the Superintendent of Jail along with the other jail officials.

It is understood that there are 170 security prisoners now lodged in the Dumdum Jail. Gandhiji was presented with a basket vegetables grown in the jail compound and also yarn spun by security prisoners.

Mr. Asok Bose, a security prisoner, presented Gandhiji with two pencil sketches, one of Gandhiji himself, walking in the sun with his stick, and the other of the late Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi.

TWO MORE ORDINANCES

NEW DELHI, Jan. 19 (API): No criminal proceedings shall be instituted or continued in British India against members of the Chinese forces, and any such proceedings pending at the commencement of this Ordinance shall be discharged, unless representation to a contrary effect is made under certain provisos, says an Ordinance issued to-day.

The Ordinance gives effect to an agreement entered into between H. M. G., the Government of India and the Government of the Republic of China in regard to jurisdiction over members of the forces of these Governments.

TO PROTECT TECHNICAL PERSONNEL

An Ordinance has been promulgated to-day to amend the National Service (Technical Personnel) Ordinance, 1940, in order to protect the rights of technical personnel who, on discharge from the national service, wish to be re-instated in their previous employment. The amendment is intended to make reinstatement effective by removing certain disabilities of the discharged technical personnel, a large number of whom are being released from war factories.

New Ordinance Sequel

Thousands Of Applications For Exchange Of Notes

BOMBAY, Saturday. (A.P.I.): Reports of the working of the Demonetisation Ordinance during the week that has passed since its promulgation indicate that thousands of applications for exchange of high denomination notes have been lodged with schedule banks or Treasuries; but the applicants fear that they may have to wait, in some cases for months, to get the value of these notes tendered for exchange.

Enquiries in authoritative quarters show that it is possible that the scrutiny of the declaration form in each case may take time, but if a declaration is complete in all material particulars, the scheduled bank or the Treasury concerned is bound, under the Ordinance, to exchange the notes.

The Ordinance makes certain provisions on this point.

FREE INDIA WILL 'LIBERATE' KARNATAKA

Sardar's Assurance To Kannadigas

Kher's Call To Rally Round Country's Freedom First

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"Your first fight must be for India's freedom, and next would come the Karnatak unification" said Mr. B. G. Kher, ex-Premier of Bombay, presiding over the tenth session of the All-Karnatak Unification Conference held here today. He had no doubt that Karnatak would take a vigorous and active part in the fight for India's freedom.

In his inaugural message to the Conference, which was read in his absence, Sardar Patel assured Kannada speaking people that "one of the first acts of Free India will be to remove the handicaps of disintegration which the British have imposed upon the linguistic areas in this country".

Sardar's Speech

Continuing Sardar Patel said.—

"It is generally admitted that the present distribution of Provinces in India has no rational basis. It has hardly anything to do with historic, geographical, economic or linguistic reasons. During the process of the haphazard but rapid growth of the British power in India, the formation of Provinces had absolutely no regard for the well-being of the people concerned. Much less had they any voice in it. Even from the purely narrow administrative point of view, it has not been a success. In this process of accidental formation of Provinces, the area inhabited by the Kannada-speaking people was mercilessly mutilated and torn into bits Several other Provinces have suffered similarly. This has naturally retarded the cultural, social and economic development of the Provinces concerned. It is admitted by all who have given the least thought to this question that there must be a redistribution of Provinces, which must necessarily be according to the wishes of the people and the linguistic unity of the area concerned.

TRIBUTE TO KARNATAK

'Karnatak has a glorious past. Today the Kannada-speaking people are one in language and culture. They have been struggling to achieve administrative unity since 1907. But you know the ways of the foreign rulers. What was patent to the Congress in 1921 has not even been conceded in principle by the British Government.

"Your case is strong. Your present demand, I understand, is modest. In your consideration for the formation of the Kannada-speaking Province, you do not at present intend to touch the portions affecting the Indian States concerned. You only want to confine your activities to the demand for the formation of the British Indian areas into a Province It is a fair readjustment to which no exception can be taken but this readjustment depends upon India as a whole getting freedom. So long as foreign rule lasts no readjustmest is possible, nor will it be worth having.

FREE INDIA WILL DO IT

"Karnatak has taken a leading part in the country's struggle for freedom and I have no doubt that one of the first acts of Free India will be to remove the handicaps of disintegration which the British have imposed upon linguistic areas in this country. If India is to achieve rapid progress, the linguistic areas must be reorganised into Provincial Units When the present Constitution of the Indian National Congress, under which it has grown into such a vast and mighty Organization, was drafted in 1920 at the Nagpur Sessions, its first act was of re-grouping the Provinces on linguistic basis.

"India is marching fast towards Independence. It will not be long before it occupies its proper place along with other free nations of the world. I assure you, you will not have to wait long to see a united Karnatak rising out of the scattered Kannada-speaking areas with a Provincial Government, University and a proud provincial life of its own.

Kher's Presidential Address

In the course of his presidential address, Mr. B. G. Kher. after referring to the ancient historic glory of Karnataka, said:

"Of all the influences which operate to unify a people, language is the most powerful one. But it is not the only factor to be considered in the regrouping of our Provinces. There are also matters such as area, cultural affinity, financial condition, contiguity, presence of Indian States. self-sufficiency, etc., which are very essential. The Indian National Congress has accepted the principle of regrouping of Provinces on a linguistic basis as far back as 1920 at the Nagpur Sessions, and Karnatak is already a separate Province for Congress purpose. The Nehru Report of 1928 has also accepted this position. The present Provinces have grown up anyhow and the present administrative divisions are absolutely artificial. These administrative divisions are not formed on any sound canons of territorial division but are so formed as a result of conquest or annexation or some other consideration of expediency. A realignment of the present territorial divisions will be one of the important problems facing the Swaraj Government of Free India and your deliberations and conclusions will provide them with good guidance. The present divisions are not accepted either by the Andhra, Maharashtra or Gujerat people. There is hence a movement both in Maharashtra and in Gujerat for the regrouping or expansion of those Congress Provinces, which is evidenced by the holding of the Brihan-Maharashtra Conference at Bangalore under the presidentship of Mr.. G. V. Mavalankar and of the Brihad-Gujerat Conference under the presidentship of Mr. K. M. Munshi last month. Andhra has also been agitating for a separate Province since a long time.

KARNATAKA DISINTEGRATED

At present Karnataka is in a disintegrated condition. Four Districts are in the Bombay Province viz: Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and North Canara, while South Canara Bellary and Nilgiri parts of Coimbatore, Salem and Anantapur Districts are in the Madras Province and Coorg stands by itself; while the other parts are in the Nizam's dominion and in the Southern Mahratta States and to the South, there is the State of Mysore. While the sphere of operation of the Karnataka Unification League extends to the whole of this Kannad-speaking area, the immediate objective before the League is the formation of British Karnataka into a single Province. I am aware that at your last Conference, you have passed a resolution to the effect that though the Kannad-speaking area is today split up into about 19 different administrative units on account of historical reasons, the Conference decides to carry on its struggle till the goal is reached and resolved not to accept any Constitution which does not concede the formation of Karnatak into a Province. But we must realise that this will involve the satisfactory adjustment and solution of a number of inter-provincial and inter-state intricate problems.

NOT LIKE PAKISTAN

The question of Indian States is an extremely complicated question. It can only be solved when India achieves her freedom and her new Constitution is framed with due regard to the problem of the States. As regards the immediate objective of the League, v'z: the formation of a British Karnataka Province, I do not think this will present insuperable difficulties. You have already got the support of the powerful Indian National Congress and a prominent member of its Working Committee Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, has sent you his inaugural message and blessings. Of course, yours is not a demand like the Pakistan demand of the Muslims, because United Karnatak will be one of the Provinces of Free and United India on the same footing as the remaining Provinces. On the fruition of our endeavours for achieving India's Swaraj depends also the fulfilment of your demand for Karnatak Unification and I have no doubt that as Karnataka has hitherto done, it will take a vigorous and active part in the movement for India's Independence. The case for Karnatak Unification has been fully set out in a publication called "United Karnataka" brought out by the Karnataka Unification Sabha in 1928 and I do not propose to go over the same ground over again.

As regards scope for development, with five water falls and several rivers like the Bhima, Cauvery, Tungabhadra and others and large potetial ports on a sea coast of nearly 300 miles like Bhatkal, Karwar, Honawar, Mangalore, etc., and with its rich soil and mineral wealth, it would be ridiculous to deny the great possibilities in this direction. That all this development has received no attention so far and that all these resources have been left unexploited are in themselves strong arguments for the constitution of a separate Province. Look at the neighbouring State of Mysore. Within the space of 20 years, it has increased its revenue nearly four times and developed many new industries. The same could and ought to have been done in the rest of Karnataka. I do not propose to dwell at length on any of these factors. But you will be interested to know that so far as the argument of financial self-sufficiency is concerned, this has been adverted to in the report of the Joint Committee for the Indian Constitutional Reforms of 1935.

LEGISLATURES SUPPORT

You are no doubt aware that the Legislative Assemblies and Councils of Madras and Bombay passed resolutions regarding Karnatak Unification in March 1938. Thereafter, as the war broke out and the whole country was occupied with the far more important issue of Indian Independence and was plunged into a turmoil—there was unprecedented agitation and struggle from one end of the country to the other no local or Provincial issues could engage public attention. Now that the political horizon has cleared a great deal and there are chances of an administration by people's Representatives being re-established, I feel certain that the question of the re-organisation of provinces will receive further consideration.

FREEDOM FIRST

If you will permit me I would like to place one or two considerations before you before I conclude my speech. The first is that the whole is greater than the part; considerations of the general needs of the Indian Nation as a whole are naturally far more important than considerations of the needs of any of its parts. The freedom of our country is of the utmost importance and you must always subordinate all other considerations, when a struggle for achieving the same requires that this should be done. Your first fight must be for India's freedom and next would come Karnatak Unification.

There is a great danger of narrow provincialism and parochialism choking the forces of nationalism and the wider considerations of universalism and human brotherhood.

Secondly, a good cause and a sound argument do not improve or gain by the exhibition of intolerance and bad temper. While Kannada is your mother tongue and hence entitled to become the first subject of your study you must remember that for inter-provincial and All-India communication, you must acquire sufficient knowledge of India's national language Hindustani, written optionally in Nagari or Urdu Script.

Thirdly, it is not enough merely to have a good cause and abundant enthusiasm for it. It is also necessary to set up and create proper organisation to carry on our efforts skilfully and ceaselessly.

COOPERATE WITH STATES PEOPLE

You must have read with considerable satisfaction the address of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at the recent All-India States Peoples' Conference held at Udaipur. The problem of their Rulers are likely to present serious difficulties in the way of the achievement of your goal. I would, therefore, suggest that you should all take keener interest in the activities of the several Praja Parishads and States People's Conferences and cooperate with the workers in the field of the States Peoples' movement in a spirit of reasonable compromise and with due regard to the natural claims of other people.

58,000 Tons Of Food Grains For India

NEW DELHI, Jan. 18, (A.P. I.): 58,000 tons of grains have arrived in India during the week ending Jan. 10. Of this, 41,000 tons is wheat and the rest rice.

Agents: Messrs. LAVCHAND VARAJDAS & Co., Princess Street, Bombay 2.

"TEN DAYS from Tonight you'll See PROOF that I can make you a New Man!"

Remember that no one is TOO OLD for exercise.

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Just drop a card with your full address. I will send you immediately my fully illustrated Book: 'MY SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM OF GRADUATED PHYSICAL CULTURE" post free This wonderful booklet gives a new knowledge to more than a "million people" all over the world how to regain health. strength and vitality. Why not order it immediately and lead a happy and healthy life.

PROF M V KRISHNA RAO, COIMBATORE, S. INDIA.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Vad 3, 2002.
Muslim: Safar 15, 1365.
Parsi Amardad 19, 1315
Sunrise 7-15 A. M. Sunset 6.25 P.M.
Hightide 01.55, 13-55, Lowtide 08-15 19-44.

To-day's Engagements

"BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: A lecture by Mr. Sundaresa Iyer on "Tamil Classics" at 3 P.M. today at Sangham premises."

ARYA VEER DAL: The Annual General Body Meeting of the Dal will be held at the Samaj Mandir Fort at 2-00 P.M. today.

BALKAN-JI-BARI: Labour area children's function, New Haji Cassum Chawl, Lal Baugh, 5 p.m. today Lady Masani presiding.

"INDIAN MUSIC CIRCLE: Inauguration of the I. M. C. Club, at 5 p.m. today at plot No. 448, Sion, Road.

SOCIAL GATHERING: A social gathering at Kabir Mandir, Globe Mill Passage Delisle Road, today (Sunday) at 4 P.M. (S.T.) Shri S K Patil, will preside.

GHATTCOPAR BALKAN-JI-BARI: Under the auspices of the association Mr. Satish Desai will present a programme of Pot-pourri before the children at 9 A.M. today in the Rashtriya Shala Hall.

VANDE MATARAM SPORTS CLUB: The Annual Meeting of the General Body of the Club, will be held at 2. P. M. today under the Presidentship of Mr. N. S. Kunder.

RAMKRISHNA MISSION: Bhagwat Geeta at 9 a.m. today, Mission Library Hall, Khar Road. and Teachings of Bhagwan Shree Ramakrishna at 5.30 p.m. at Mission Library Hall, Khar Road.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: A special public lecture on the subject of "The Enigma Of Destiny" followed by questions and answers will be held at 10-30 A.M. today at Anand Nivas, Bhaudaji Soad, Matunga.

LATE SULTAN PADAMSEE

Friends and admirers of the late Mr. Sultan Padamsee, will meet to pay tributes to his memory today (Sunday) at 10 A.M. at the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Churchgate, Fort Bombay.

"THE KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION: Meeting to consider and decide the question of perpetuating the memory of the late Mr. Sadashiv Subrao Balsekar at 9 a.m. today in the Shrimat Anandashrama Hall of the Kanara Saraswat Association, Tardeo Road, Bombay.

ALL-INDIA SCHEDULED CASTES' FEDERATION: Under the auspices of the All India Scheduled Castes Federation, Bombay Branch there will be a public meeting to protest against Police Lathi Charge made on 4th inst. at 5-30 P.M. today at Parel, Kamgar Maidan. Mr. G. M. Jadhav will preside.

NATIONALIST MUSLIMS' SUBURBAN BOARD: A public meeting of Muslims will be held at 9 p. m. today in St. Martin's Hall, Hill Road, Bandra, under the auspices of the Bombay Suburban Nationalist Muslims Parliamentary Board. Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan and Maulana Ismail Surati, will address the meeting.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT AT SUNDERBAI HALL: In aid of Shree Vadasinor Modh Brahmin Seva Sangh a variety entertainment of music and Dancing has been arranged at 4 P. M. today at Sunderbai Hall. Mr. Madhavlal Makanji Bhatt will preside on the occasion.

INDIAN STATES: The Nationalist Christian Party's public meeting, today (Sunday) at 10.45 a.m., at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Byculla. Miss Anno Mascareno, to speak on: Indian States With Special Reference to Educational Reforms in Travancore." Mr. S. B. D'Silva, will preside.

SUBURBAN TENANTS ASSN: Under the joint auspices of the organisations of Vaqola, Kalina and Vile-Parle, a public meeting of property halders and tenants of the respective area will be held at 4-30 P.M. today in the compound of the Roman Catholic Church Vakola, Military Road, Santa Cruz (East) to protest against the proposed acquisition in the three villages by the Government. Rao Bahadur U. S. Desai, will preside.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY Jan. 20.
BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—8.0 a.m. News (H) 8.15 News (E) 8.30 Variety 8-50 News (M) 9.0 News (G) 9-10 Programme Parade 9.15 M. N. Barwe 9.40 Mumtaz Husain 10-0 Padmavati Shaligram 11.0 AIR Orchestra 11.15 Saadat Khan: (Vocal) 11.30 Anasuya Chowdhury 11.45 Vinayakrao Patwardhan.

12-45 p.m. News (M) 12.50 News (G) 12-55 News (E) (H) 1-0 Music from Film 1.30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch Hour Music 2.30 Children's Half Hour (E) 4-20 Children's Programme (M) 5.0 Shaukat Ali 5.15 Baswaraj 5.45 String Music 5.55 Locals 6-0 M. N. Barwe 6.30 News (E) 6.40 News (H) 6-45 Saadat Khan: (Vocal) 7.0 Anasuya Chowdhury 7-15 Mumtaz Husain 7.30 Shaukat Ali 7.45 Baswaraj 8.15 News (M) 8.30 News (G) 8-45 Selections 9.0 News (H) 9.20 News (E) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9.40 Sarinda 9-45 Presented in Court 10.0 Symphonic Hour.

FAIRPATH ANNEXES WADIA GOLD CUP

Bombay Punters Benefited On Final Winter Meeting

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

The last of the winter meeting decided today at Mahaluxmi greatly benefited the punters. It was a field day for favourites but only the first event, the second division of the Melton Plate saw the downfall of the heavily supported Iraq Marshal and Rajendra. The race was won by the recently imported Wahid, a 18 to 1 chance.

Mrs. Marginson's Fairpath, the public choice in the day's only cup event, the C. N. Wadia Gold Cup, easily scored from the neglected Savoyard who came full of running at the end and Star of Gwalior, the third horse was the neglected candidate from the Gwalior bracket. Ginger Boy the bracket companion of the last named on whom Roberts the stable's jockey was astride ran a timid race in the manner of the inspired betting. Billy Evans rode a skillful race on Fairpath and as he had steered two more popular winners, Prize Bond and Her Majesty in the earlier events, he earned the professional distinction.

Odds on favourites, Her Majesty and National Velvet trounced their rivals in their respective divisions of the Dadar Plate. The first-named gave no time for the field to settle up at any stage and won pulling up by five lengths while National Velvet moved smoother than velvet when convincingly holding out to the gallant bid of Royal Consort. Incidently both the winners recorded identical timing of 1min. 3secs. for the five furlongs scurry.

Gwalior candidates had their usual big followings but only two of them obliged. Both the winners, Red Blinkers in the first division of the Melton Plate and Rentenmark in the Haydock Park Plate were steered by Alf Roberts, the English lightweight. In the last event, Rentenmark was not well placed till a furlong from the winning and in fact, Roberts had to steer him out of a difficult position opposite the grand stands from where he had practically won the race. With less than a half a furlong left to go, Davison pulled out the neglected Cyrenaica from the outside and the bad swerving at the end resulted in his narrow defeat.

Two hundred-sixteen tickets were solved on the treble pool and each ticket returned Rs. 491.

THE MELTON PLATE Division II—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Ismail Ibrahim's WAHID 7-13 P. Khade 1
Mr. K. N. Multani's MARS 9-0 Uttam Singh 2
Mr. B. R. Kapoor's IRAQ MARSHAL 9-0 Khalil B. 3
Mr. Aspi H. Irani's ASFUR PASHA 8-13 Virsingh 4

Time: 1 minute 55 4/5 seconds.
Not run: Guljan al Iraq and Aspandiyar.
Favourite. Rajendra (Bkt) and Iraq Marshal.
Tote paid: Win Rs 192. Places Rs. 35, Rs. 23 and Rs. 15.

THE DADAR PLATE Division III—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Saleh H. Rejwan's PRIZE BOND 8-7 Evans 1
H. H. Akkasaheb Maharaj's POUND NOTE 8-7 P. Khade 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's UZRA MUMTAZ 8-7 Chavan 3
Major A. Svamvur's S. O. S. 8-7 Marrs 4

Time: 1 minute 4 4/5 seconds.
Not run: Chandra Prabha, Torrent and Miss Harmony
Favourite: Kings Cup (Bkt) and Prize Bond.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 31. Places Rs. 14. Rs. 15 and Rs. 50.

THE KHANDALA PLATE—Distance 1½ Miles.

Mrs. J. H. Mashal's PATHAN 9-0 Bhoorsingh 1
Mr. P. B. Avasia's PARAVANT 8-0 Kan Singh 2
The Rani of Jasdan's MAHABLESHWAR 8-6 Hasanali .. 3
Major A. Svamvur's HERE'S HOW 8-12 Raut 4

Not run: Birthday Morn, Flower of Baroda, Montgomery, Aquiligia.
Time: 2mins. 49 2-5secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs 47. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 17 and Rs. 25.

THE DADAR PLATE Division II—Distance 5 Furlongs.

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's HER MAJESTY 8-7 Evans 1
M/s. V. Rosenthal and F. G. Traver's GIPSY GEM 8-7 Davison 2
Mrs. K. M. Modi's MAGNIFICENT 8-7 Burn 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's DAMYANTI 8-7 Chavan 4

Not run: Marie Montez, Sterling Balance, Willing Act, Kismetwali, Grace.
Time: 1min. 3secs.
Tote paid. Win Rs. 15, Places Rs 11, Rs. 13 and Rs. 14.

THE MELTON PLATE Division I.—Distance 1 Mile.

Maharaja of Gwalior's RED BLINKERS 9-0 Roberts 1
Mr. V. G. Pittie's INSAF 8-13 Uttam Singh 2
Dr. A. Jabbar al Rizali's MAHFUDH ADNAN 9-3 Y. Mahomed 3
Mr. R. J. Sigtia's SOLFERINO 9-0 Evans 4

Not run: Khalaf al Hawa, Farqad.
Time: 1min. 53 1-5secs.
Tote paid. Win Rs. 17, Places Rs. 15, Rs. 33 and Rs. 24.

THE C. N. WADIA GOLD CUP.—Distance 1¼ Miles.

Mrs. H. Marginson's FAIRPATH 8-4 Evans 1
Maharaja of Idar's SAVOYARD 7-9 P. Khade 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's STAR OF GWALIOR 9-4 Chavan 3
Rao Bahadur D. A. Surve's WONDERFUL 7-10 Raffaele 4

Not run: Alijah, Little Caesar, Cobalt.
Time: 2mins. 7 1-5secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 30, Places Rs. 15, Rs. 33 and Rs. 55.

THE DADAR PLATE Division I.—Distance 5 Furlongs.

Mr. F. H. Mehta's NATIONAL VELVET 9-0 Jones 1
Maharaja of Kashmir's ROYAL CONSORT 8-7 P. Khade 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's SNEH-PRABHA 8-7 Roberts 3
Mr. Diamond's YALTA 8-7 Burn 4

Not run: High Hopes, Miss Atlanta.
Time. 1min. 3secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 13, Places Rs. 11, Rs. 12 and Rs. 27.

THE C. JENNINGS PLATE.—Distance 7 Furlongs.

M/s. F. J. & J. J. Guzder's LADY PRIMROZE 8-3 Kheemsingh 1
Mr. W. W. Egerton's NEAR IMAGE 8-0 West 2
Mr. P. H. Vaswani's MORTON DAISY 8-8 Whiteside 3
H. H. Akkasaheb Maharaj's DEVAS LUCK 8-0 Raut 4

Not run: His Excellency, Peshawar Express, Cent Per Cent, Malakeh, Paramount.
Time: 1min. 29secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 70, Places Rs. 23, Rs. 21 and Rs. 27.

THE HAYDOCK PARK PLATE—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Maharaja of Gwalior's RENTENMARK 9-4 Roberts 1
Mr. V. G. Pittie's CYRENAICA 8-13 Davison 2
Mr. S. N. Dossa's CLITHEROE 8-9 Eude 3
Major A. Svamvur's SO THAT'S THAT 7-5 A. Hunter 4

Not run: Misty Island, Oliver.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 23, Places Rs. 17, Rs. 55 and Rs. 26.

THIS IS NOT A PROSPECTUS BUT AN ANNOUNCEMENT ONLY.

("Consent of the Central Government has been obtained to this issue under the Defence of India Rule 94-A. It must be distinctly understood that in giving this consent the Government of India do not take any responsibility for the financial soundness of any scheme or for the correctness of any of the statements made or opinions expressed with regard to them").

Rajeshwari Films Ltd.

LAHORE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... Rs. 10,00,000
(RUPEES TEN LACS)

DIVIDED INTO

3,000 6% Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each ..... Rs. 3,00,000
70,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each ..... Rs. 7,00,000
Rs. 10,00,000

ISSUED CAPITAL ... ... Rs. 6,20,000

1200 6% Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each ..... Rs. 1,20,000
50,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each ..... Rs. 5,00,000
Rs. 6,20,000

This capital is now offered for public subscription payable as follows:—
PREFERENCE:—Rs. 25/- per share with application and Rs. 25/- per share on allotment and the balance in such call or calls as the Directors may deem expedient.
ORDINARY:—Rs. 2/8/- per share with application and Rs. 2/8/- per share on allotment and the balance in such call or calls as the Directors may deem expedient.

Applications have already been received or have been promised on behalf of Managing Agents, Directors and their friends for shares to the value of Rs. two lacs.

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1. L. D. DESAI, Esqr:—Proprietor Messrs. Desai and Co., Producers, Distributors and Exhibitors, Lahore, Delhi and Karachi. Proprietor, Ritz Cinema, Lahore, (Chairman).
2. D. D. DESAI, Esqr:—Partner Chitra Talkies, Amritsar, Chairman Sound and Shadow Ltd., Lahore.
3. G. R. SHARMA, Esqr:—Ex-General Manager Maheshwari Pictures, Lahore. Director Sound and Shadow Ltd., Lahore. (Ex-Officio).
4. RAM NATH PURI, Esqr:—Proprietor Bharat Printing Works, Lahore. Victory Stationery and Publishing Co., Lahore. Bluebird Stationery Company, Lahore, Managing Director Sound and Shadow Ltd., Lahore.
5. S. B. NANGIA, Esqr., B.A., LL.B., (I.U.A.):—Branch Secretary Eastern Life Assurance Co. Ltd., Lahore (Ex-Officio).
6. M. S. MALIK, Esqr:—Proprietor Jaswant Cinema, McLeod Road, Lahore.
7. DIWAN CHAND KALIA, Esqr:—Landlord, Proprietor Kalia Transport Company, Oudh.
8. SOM DUTT PURI, Esqr:—Proprietor P. G. Engineering Works and Doaba House, Booksellers and Publishers, Lahore.
9. RAM PARKASH KAPUR, Esqr:—Merchant, Lahore.
10. RAM PARKASH MEHRA, Esqr:—Merchant and Landlord, Dhab Khatikan, Amritsar.

MANAGING AGENTS.
Sound and Shadow Ltd., McLeod Road, Lahore.

BANKERS.
1. The New Bank Of India Ltd.,
2. The First National Bank Ltd.,
3. The Punjab National Bank Ltd.,
4. The Central Bank of India Ltd.,

LEGAL ADVISER
Mr. Madan Mohan Kapur, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Lahore.

AUDITORS.
Messrs. K. C. Malhotra and Co., Registered Accountants, Incorporated Secretaries, 10, Nisbet Road, Lahore.

REGISTERED OFFICE.
Royal Park, McLeod Road, Lahore.

QUALIFICATION AND REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS

The qualification of every Director other than the Ex-Officio will be holding in his own name shares to the nominal value of rupees five thousand. The remuneration of every director until otherwise determined by the Board will be Rs. 20/- for every meeting attended by him and that of the chairman Rs. 30/- per meeting. This fee will be exclusive of travelling expenses which will be determined by the Board.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

Application for shares may be made on the form accompanying the prospectus or the similar form and the application money may be paid either to the company's bankers and at their branches or be sent to the company's registered office, Royal Park, McLeod Road, Lahore.

VOTING RIGHTS.

Under the Article of Association of the Company, every class of shareholder shall have one vote for each share held by him.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS TO SELL SHARES, APPLY FOR TERMS.

CUT-FACES COMPETITION

This competition is so simple and at the same time attractive that it will surely appeal to all those who take part in our competitions. There is not the least doubt that this competition will be found interesting by old as well as young of both the sexes, so we hope many of our readers will take part in it.

The two sets of illustrations one marked A, B, C,..... and the other numbered 1, 2, 3, ... show cut portions of faces. You are asked to pick out the two portions which when joined at the dotted lines make a complete face. You will get a prize if your combination for the faces correspond with those selected by us.

For example, the upper half of "H" is shown in No. "8". If the dotted line of "8" is placed exacity on that of "H" you would get the perfect face of a woman. In order to illustrate this the upper half of the face, as depicted in No. 8 is shown shaded in "H". Thus No. 8 is entered against "H" in the coupon.

You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with annas eight per coupon before Wednesday, 23rd January, 1946. subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. Competitor's name and address must be written in full in block Capital letters on each and every entry coupon

2. Entries will be received at the counter during Office Hours from 10-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons.

4. Entrance Fee can be remitted by Money Order or by Postal Order or by Postage Stamps. Insufficient amount will disqualify all the entries.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries or those having more than one number entered in any space will be disqualified

7. In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like

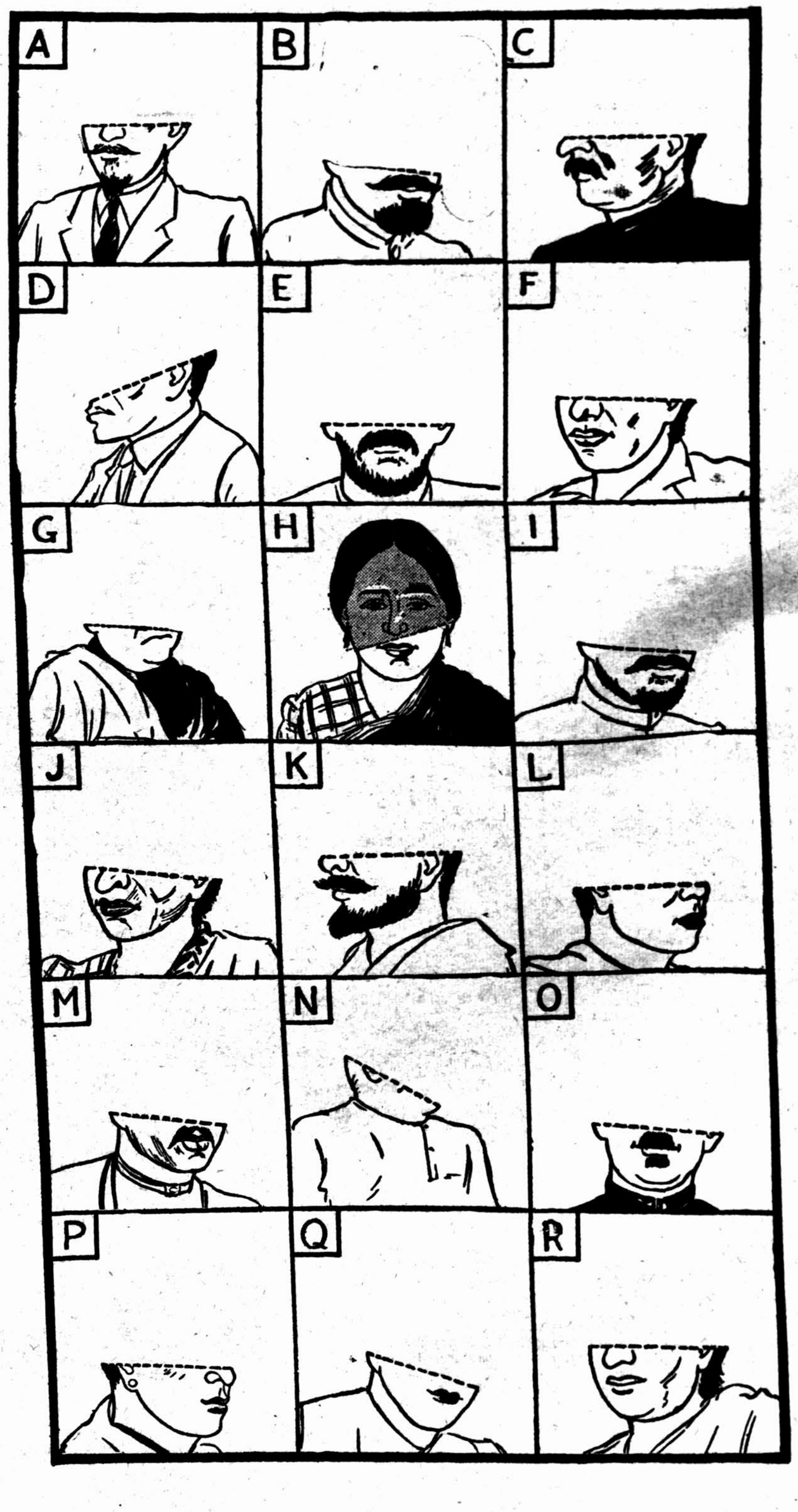
8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry coupon mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt

9. In no case will any entrance fee or money sent with entry coupons be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No communication will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way

10. This Competition is run by the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it. This Competition has been licensed by the Collector of Bombay, under Licence No. 6 dated 12th May 1941

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this competition

12. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition. This is an express condition of entry.



ADDITIONAL ENTRY COUPONS PRICE TWO ANNAS FOR A SHEET CONTAINING EIGHT COUPONS

Closing Date WEDNESDAY 23RD JANUARY, 1946

Cut-Faces Competition

8

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY 23rd JANUARY 1946

RUPEES 3,000 IN PRIZES

Cut-Faces Competition

A	
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

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Cut-Faces Competition

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

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Cut-Faces Competition

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

ADDITIONAL ENTRY COUPONS PRICE TWO ANNAS FOR A SHEET CONTAINING EIGHT COUPONS

Licence No. 6 dated 12th May 1941.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance.

MATRIMONIAL

Wanted Matches for Aryan girls 16, and 18, Graceful features, Inter (music-Art) skilled in domestic duties. No caste restrictions. Father England Returned. Apply Indradutt Sharma, Itarsi. (607)

Hundred young girls wishing Marriage and Correspondence. Full details. Introduction Bureau, Aligarh. (398)

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted qualified mechanical Engineer experienced in maintenance and control of Agricultural machinery used for large scale plantation, such as, Diesel Trac Type Tractors, heavy tillage implements, oil engines and irrigation pumps etc. Apply stating age, experience, previous salary drawn and that now expected to: Gopalpur Agricultural Farm Ltd. Gopalpur (Rajshahi). (6312)

Pride of India Pictures Limited Chandni Chawk, Delhi invites applications for Branch Managers for their Bombay and C.P. C.I. branches to be opened very shortly. Candidates having good influence belonging to respectable families and having experience of film production, distribution and exhibition need apply. (619)

Wanted local canvassers to push the sale of our Household Electrical Appliances, directly to consumers on lucrative terms. Apply Artee Industries, 223, Haider Kuli, Delhi. (581)

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Get London American degrees Education Law, Engineering, Philosophy. Fee reasonable Bazmeatibba, Reg., Delhi. (9425)

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Learn telegraphy at home. Practical course 144 pages Rs. two Telegraphic Dummy 2/12/- Commercial Syndicate, Lahore. (480)

A New Batch for Students. Yajnik's College of Commerce, Ahmedabad. Application for New Classes of Postal Tuition in Pitman's Shorthand invited. For further particulars please write to Vinoo. Shah 3120 1. Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad. (600)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents and Stockists for Embossers and Stitching machines. Azad Company. Aligarh. (398)

Wanted a Sole Publicity Agent to sublet various positions on 40 Buses. Tickets, Time Tables etc. The Fleet will soon be operating on almost all roads of Cawnpore—The Manchester of India and a city with a population of over 8 Lacs. Apply for particulars to:—Messrs. B. L. Nanda & Co., Ltd., Agents, The Cawnpore Omnibus Service Ltd., Cawnpore. (6099)

MACHINERIES WANTED

Wanted:— Complete Tin Plant capable of manufacturing 2,000 tins per shift of 8 hours (Foreign make) quote with full specification). Apply to Box No. 6285A "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted:— Two automatic filling Machines for Ghee Factory (Foreign make). Apply to Box No. 6285 "Bombay Chronicle."

LOANS & MORTAGES

Loans upto Rs. 500/- given against personal signature. Over hundred persons already accommodated. Write for details enclosing self-addressed envelope to Citizen Credit Syndicate Ltd. Post Bag No. 1035 Bombay 1. (6280)

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MACHINERIES FOR SALE

For Sales. One Radio Gram Maker Marconi 1937 Model One Hall Striking Clock mounted on silver, six feet High enclosed in teak wood frame German Make. One 7 H. P. Kerosene Oil Engine with Dynamo Inquire to Shah Traders 119/123 Kumbharwada 3rd Lane, Bombay. Phone No. 45052. (592)

INTERNATIONAL CONTEMPORARY

ART EXHIBITION

Organised by the

ALL INDIA FINE ARTS & CRAFTS SOCIETY.

66, Queensway, NEW DELHI.

To be opened by H. E. THE VICEROY.

EXHIBITION of works by International Contemporary Artists will be held in New Delhi at the end of February, 1946, under the patronage of H. E. Viscountess Wavell C. I.; H. E. The Commander-in-Chief; The American Commissioner, George R. Marrell, Esqr.; Leading Princes and important personages and business magnates of India. French Gallery already despatched works of contemporary masters including Picasso, Matisse, Braque, Segonzac, Dufly etc. America has despatched finest examples of graphic art. Works of art from other countries are also expected. Paintings by Indian Masters are assured. Village arts and crafts from Indian States will be exhibited. Railways are co-operating by allowing concessions. Exhibition will be taken to important cities and Indian States after the Delhi Exhibition is over. Generous prizes will be awarded in various mediums and forms of art, including arts and crafts. Last date of receiving exhibits extended to 10th February. For particulars write to Major W. B. Henderson, Viceroy's House, New Delhi, or to Anil Roy Choudhury of the Society.

****

WANTED

by an established firm in Calcutta few really capable Mistries & Foreman for manufacturing Steel Safes, Almirahs etc. Interviews to be given in Bombay during middle of February '46. Good prospects for experienced hands. Starting salary above Rs. 200/- p. m. Apply with credentials to Box No. 6313, "Bombay Chronicle."

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SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR HALL

OPEN DAILY UPTO 27TH JAN. From 9 A. M. to 7-30 P. M. Admission by tickets

available at the door. BOOK of PICTURES, Price Rs. 2/- during the Exhibition period.

SWEETS INVADE THE CITY !...

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UNUSUAL COMEDY

PARISTAAN

Producer: N. R. ACHARYA

ANJALI DEVI, PAHARI SANYAL, AMRITLAL & P. BANNERJI.

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p. m. Sat., Sun. 1 p. m.

SWASTIC **Ad. Booking:... 10 to 12: 3 to 6**

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Earn Rs. 6 daily. Buy Easy Cotton Calculation at Rs. 4 Special Calculation Rs. 10. Fulgaliwalla, Ahmed Bldg. Golpitha. Bombay. (622)

MISCELLANEOUS

Calcutta Exchange Club offers you unlimited scope for friendship with people in all parts of the world, with view collecting stamps, coins and other hobbies. Members both sexes. Write to Rajan, Box 448, G.P.O., Calcutta. (590)

Boys Sign Pledge With Their Blood

"Azad Hind Bal Sena" Recruitment In Jhansi

JHANSI, Jan. 18. (A.P.I.): A number of boys aged between ten and twelve years signed with their blood the enrolment forms of "Azad Hind Bal Sena" yesterday.

The occasion was a meeting organised jointly by the "Azad Hind Bal Sena"; and "Azad Hind Veer Sena". Performing the opening ceremony of these organizations the secretaries said that these "Senas" would abide by Congress discipline and carry out Congress programme. They would act as the volunteer wing of the Congress.

Council Of State Voters

Those, who are eligible to be enrolled as voters of the Council of State but have not already been enrolled, should note that Monday, 28th January, is the last date on which the Collector of Bombay will receive their applications.

Mrs. Pandit Forced To Postpone Journey

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 19. (A.P.I.): Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit who was to have left the U.S.A. by air yesterday has been detained due to her air passage being cancelled owing to military necessity, it is learnt here.

Mrs. Pandit now hopes to leave U. S. A. on January 25.

MADRAS TO HAVE WOMEN POLICE FORCE

MADRAS, Jan. 18 (A. P. I.): The formation of women police force is one of the post-war innovations projected by the Government, according to the "Hindu" It is possible, adds the paper that the first steps in this direction may be taken in this city.

21 Die Of Small-Pox In 2 Days

SURAT, Jan. 18 (A.P.I.): Twenty-one cases of deaths due to small-pox have been registered during Tuesday and Wednesday. The total number of deaths due to all causes is 59.

One death and four attacks of small-pox have been reported from Broach town, says a report received here from Broach.

32-PAGE BOOKLET
'VITALITY SUPREME' by Gambers – a rational, scientific course on Vitality-Building is sent FREE on request.
This must-be-studied course is sure to benefit you. Do drop a postcard for it this very day.
BRIJMOHAN & CO., BOMBAY, 1.
VITALITY SUPREME

RANJIT'S
CHAND CHAKORI
MUMTAZ SHANTI, SURENDRA
Director: KIDAR SHARMA
3RD WEEK AT
LAMINGTON
Daily: 4, 7 & 10
Sun. Matinee 1-15
AJIT Release

CITY MARKETS

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Jan. 19.

The deadlock continues in the Bullion Market and so far no way is found to solve the problem. It is reported that the power to fix quotations is questioned by some members and there appears wide differences between Bulls and Bears and they insist on their right to demand deliveries while spot quotations are much above the provisionally fixed prices for settlement. To-day ready Gold was placed at Rs. 90/8 and Sovereigns at Rs. 65/8 while ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 138/8.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Jan. 19.

The local cotton market is under the influence of monthly teji-mandi operations which will be settled on Monday. The sellers of option rights being powerful professional operators generally business slows down at this period every month to give full freedom to declare the rights at a level where these operators can make maximum profits.

The market opened to-day at Rs. 437 for March delivery and improved to Rs. 438 under scattered buying.

The market improved to Rs. 438/8 for March and closed at 2 p.m. as under :—

I.C.C. January	435	8	0
I.C.C. March	438	0	0
I.C.C. May	447	4	0
I.C.C. July	457	12	0

COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton March Contract is 778 cent points below New York March at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

BOMBAY, Jan. 18.

	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
January	434	432	453
March	438	436/8	437
May	447/8	446	446/4
July	458	456/8	456/12

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, Jan. 19.

Tata Ordinary 475, Tata Deferred 2635, Indian Iron 54/2, Steel Corpn. of Bengal 45, Bombay Dyeing 2185, Central India 435, Century 952/8, Gokak 337/8, Kohinoor 685, Simplex 340, Andhra Valley 1850, Tata Hydro 218/12, Tata Power 1965, Associated Cement 242, Belapur 242/8, Bombay Burma (Old) 610.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 18.

March	24.62+02
March highest (3 p.m.)	24.62+02
March lowest (10.59 a.m.)	24.57—03
May	24.55 —03
July	24.40+01
October	23.88+02
December	23.80+05
January	23.77+05
March	23.72—
Middling Spot	25.32+03

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

March	24.63—01
May	24.60—01
July	24.43—02
October	23.89—02
December	23.83+03
Middling Spot	24.45—

NEW YORK COTTON, NOON CALL.

March	24.59
M[illegible]	24.57
J[illegible]	24.41

LONDON BULLION.

London, Jan. 18.

Spot 44d. Forward 44d. Gold Bars Fine per oz. £8/12/3.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 18.

T. T. London on :—

New York sellers 4.02-1/2, buyers 4.03-1/2 Madrid official 44.00, Montreal sellers 4.43, buyers 4.45, Zurich sellers 17.3 buyers 17.4, Stockholm sellers 16.85, buyers 16.95.

LONDON WHEAT.

London, Jan. 18.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe (new crop) unoffered Australian Wheat (bulk) 61 quoted Jan./Feb. Australian Wheat (bags) unoffered.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 18.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p c	75
Consols 2-1/2 p c	92-3/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	108-1/8
War Loan 3-1/2 p c	104-5/8
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	114-3/8
Victory Bonds 4 p c	115-1/16
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	10-3/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	90
National Bank of India	41-1/2

2nd WEEK
RANJIT'S
THRILLING DEVOTIONAL HIT
PRABHU-KA-GHAR
KHURSHID, TRILOKE KAPOOR
SULOCHANA CHATTERJI, BIPIN GUPTA
Director: VAJAHAT MIRZA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 4, 7 & 10 Sun. Matinee 1-15
Advance Booking: 9-30 to 12-30 & 3 to 6-30.
AJIT Release

Jawahar's Response To Princes' Declaration

Bharatpur Parishad Advised Not To Start Satyagraha

Real Test To Judge Sincerity Behind Bhopal's Statement

NEW DELHI, Jan. 19. (A.P.I.): "In view of the declaration made by the Chancellor in the Chamber of Princes yesterday on behalf of all the Princes there, I do not wish to raise any controversial issues at present, and I would advise the Rajya Parishad not to start any SATYAGRAHA", says Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President All-India States Peoples Conference, in a statement regarding incidents in Bharatpur State.

NOT A WISE POLICY

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru adds: "I have met some members of the Bharatpur Rajya Parishad and they have informed me of recent developments in Bharatpur State involving the arrest and imprisonment of Shri Raj Bahadur, Advocate and a prominent member of the Rajya Parishad. I have seen also copies of statements and orders of the State authorities. I feel that the State authorities have not been following a wise policy and, in particular, the imprisonment of Shri Raj Bahadur, on the ground that he said the Maharaja had given assurances, is extraordinary. Such arrests do not bring any credit on the administration.

REAL TEST

However, in view of the declaration made by the Chancellor in the Chamber of Princes yesterday on behalf of all the princes there, I do not wish to raise any controversial issues at present, and I would advise the Rajya Parishad not to start any "Satyagraha". The declaration, if it means anything at all, means the fullest freedom of speech, association and action as well as Representative Government. We have been told that it will be implemented immediately. If so, the very first thing to be done in Bharatpur is to release Shri Raj Bahadur and any others who may be imprisoned for political offences. Also the State authorities should co-operate with the Praja Parishad in dealing with the urgent economic and other problems, as well as the curse of corruption, which demand attention.

APPROACH RULER

I suggest to the Praja Parishad, therefore, to approach the Ruler and request him to implement the declaration made in the Chamber of Princes immediately in the manner suggested above. Other steps in giving a really representative character to the administration should follow soon after. The Praja Parishad thus offers its co-operation in view of the declaration and on its basis its terms are implemented. Of course it would be borne in mind the Praja Parishad stands for full Responsible Government".

Princes' Declaration

In an interview to an A.P.I. correspondent he said: "I welcome the declaration made by the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes on behalf of the Princes in the Chamber. In some matters it is vague and I should have liked it to go further. Also declarations by themselves do not go far. But I do not wish to lessen the significance of the declaration. It is a definite sign of the times and realisation of the big changes that are coming to India in the near future. The fact is that all over India the real balance of power is shifting to the people because the dominant power, that is the British Government, could not function for long here. And India must find her equilibrium without that dominant power. The pending removal of this constraining force has immediately left loose new forces which had been arrested for so long and they are trying to find a new equilibrium.

"There will be many difficulties in finding this new equilibrium, but given goodwill and earnestness on all sides we shall undoubtedly reach it and give a mighty push to the onward march of Free India. It is obvious that that equilibrium can only be based on goodwill and co-operation of the people of India both in the States and Provinces. There can be no reliance on assurances and guarantees from outside. The future Government of India as well as the Government of constituent units of India will inevitably depend on the wishes of the people. It is out of place, therefore, to think in terms of any external authority guaranteeing anything. As Indians their pride should be India and their hope the future greatness of India. I wish that the Chamber had clearly accepted the principle of Responsible Government for the States, that is the major States which can stand by themselves as progressive and more or less self-sufficient units of the Federation.

"The smaller States would also have the same freedom, but would have to be joined together with larger units in the Federation or should form such a large unit themselves in order to play an effective and progressive part in the future India. As I stated in my address at Udaipur it is desirable for these small States to join the Provinces and not larger States. The smaller States may themselves form a large unit and if there is any real desire to introduce a free and progressive system of administration such small states joined together, there should be no barrier put in their way. But it must be realised, of course, that small States could not function by themselves. We may indicate tests for deciding as to whether a State is big enough to remain a separate entity in the Federation.

NO TWO STANDARDS

"Such tests would concern themselves with population and revenue, but the real test is whether an administration allowing freedom to the people and the same standards of efficiency and well-being and progress as in the rest of India, can be maintained. There should be no difficulty in adjusting these matters because in any event the level of efficiency, wellbeing, progress and free institutions should be similar in all parts of India. It is clear that in India as a whole, in the Federation as in the constituent units, there should not be two standards. It is admitted and recognised that we must have full Responsible Government in India as a whole and in the Provinces. It follows inevitably that responsible Government should also flourish in the States. There may be minor variations in different units, but the fundamental principles must necessarily be the same everywhere. The position of rulers thus becomes one of constitutional heads. A clear recognition of this fact would make easier to go ahead.

"In regard to the elected Assemblies that are envisaged, it is desirable that they should be wholly elected and not partly elected and partly nominated, even though the elected element may be in a majority. These half-way houses do not and will not help. They sometimes produce conflict and inevitably they lead to the elimination of nominated elements. It is best to recognise this and go ahead as far as possible.

A HAPPY AUGURY

"I have stated my views in regard to one or two matters which deserve attention. But I repeat that I welcome the step which the Chamber of Princes has taken and I congratulate them and the people of the States on it. That step represents the growing consciousness and strength of the people of the States as well as an attempt on the part of the Princes to break away from the leading strings of the Paramount Power and to look to their people in the State. That is a happy augury and if it is followed up in good faith and earnestness, it will be a great service to India. The goodwill of one leads to goodwill and co-operation on the other. I hope that the Rulers will realise that free institutions depend on the growth of popular organisations and will, therefore, remove immediately all barriers to the formation and working of "Praja Mandals" and other States' People's Organisations.

"If that is done, I have no doubt that these Praja Mandals will function with sobriety and with the single aim of the good of the people. In these conditions there is no reason why the existing conflict between Princes and popular organisations should not lessen very greatly and a large measure of co-operation develop between them.

"I do not know how far the declaration of the Chamber of Princes affects some of the larger States which are not represented in the Chamber. These States, in spite of their size and resources, are backward, and fundamental rights, elected Assemblies and the rest envisaged in the declaration are often lacking in some of these States. I hope that these big States will also come in line so that we may all co-operate together for the good and well-being and rapid advancement of all the people of India and the rebirth of a free and great Indian nation which can look the world in the face and work for peace, freedom and co-operation among the nations of the world."

TRAVANCORE SCHEME

"I have read with interest the new scheme put forward in Travancore which is said to be on the American model. I am glad of the many progressive features in this scheme, but it is not clear to me how far it is really on the American model for that model is based on individual liberty and power rests with the people. Travancore, although a progressive State in many ways, has suppressed individual liberty. I hope it will truly follow the American model and base itself on the will of the people as an immediate step and all constraints on the public activities of the individuals and of popular organisations should be removed."

2,000 INDIAN TROOPS ON BOARD IN DANGER

SINGAPORE, Jan. 18, (Reuter): Troop ship "Highland Brigade" with 2,000 Indian troops on board struck a mine off Singapore today and is reported to be in danger

Harbour craft dashed out for rescue operations. The 14,134 ton Royal Mail liner "Highland Brigade" was built in 1929. Her port of registry is Belfast.

Congressmen Arrested At Jhansi

JHANSI, Jan. 18. (A.P.I.): Ramdial, Secretary, Baradadang (Jhansi Dist.) Congress Mandal and five other Congressmen have been arrested by the police says a message received at the office of the District Congress.

Film News And Views

★ Kalavati who play a feature role in ★

★ Pancholi Art Productions' detective thriller, "Dhamki". ★

FORTHCOMING PICTURES

"RAGNI" AWAITS RELEASE

Maheswari Pictures' musical offering will be screened, for the first time, at Taj Talkies on Friday 25.

Smriti plays the stellar role in a cast consisting of Najam, Gyani, character actor from the Punjab, Aruna the Bengali dancer and Pran of 'Khandaan' fame.

"Ragni" recounts a tale of two generations, the order being represented by Najam and Aruna, the younger by Smriti and Pran.

Stage life forms the background to this picture; hence it is embellished with music, song and dance.

Shankar Mehta directed "Ragni" which was shot at Pancholi's famed studio.

★

RAJKAMAL PRODUCTS

Shantaram's "Dr. Kotnis" will be flashed on the local screen in the near future. This film is an adaptation of confrere Ahmed Abbas' excellent book "And One Did Not Come Back", dealing with the Congress Medical Mission to China. Let us hope the film will preserve the intrinsic worth of the original.

In the wake of "Kotnis", a social picture called "Jeevan Yatra", from the pen of Dewan Shirar, is promised by the Rajkamal studios. Nayantra, a newcomer, heads a cast of well-known names such as Yakub, Baburao Pendharkar, Dixit and Shanta Rin.

Shantaram has a reputation for artistry; we wait to see whether in "Dr. Kotnis" he lives up to it.

CURRENT FILMS

Super: 10th Week

"ZEENAT" CONTINUES

Eastern Pictures' Muslim social has clicked very well with audiences, particularly the fair sex, as it depicts the courage of one of their members, who faces ostracism and grave difficulties till she is able to exonerate herself by proving the paternity of her posthumous child.

Nurjehan plays the central figure in this tense drama which consists of players such as Shah Nawaz, Yakub and Bibbo, all veterans of some worth.

Shaukat Hussain directed this stirring social.

★

Lamington: 3rd Week

RUSTIC ROMANCE

"Chand Chakori" is a story of wistful romance between a flute-seller and a village belle. Mumtaz Shanti and Surendra enact the roles of these two rustic lovers.

The music of Bulo C. Rani decks this Ranjit product. Kidar Sharma has been responsible for the direction. Also in the cast are Ashrafkhan and Keshri.

In addition to the music and songs with which the picture is filled, Mumtaz Shanti provides entertainment with her dance numbers.

"Chand Chakori" is a film that will appeal to those seeking light entertainment.

HINDUS LOSE 9 WICKETS FOR MEAGRE 258

Vijay Merchant Fails Again In Pentangular

(By Our Cricket Critic)

A tricky wicket caused by the overnight dew saw the formidable Hindu batting combination fall to the moderate Parsi bowling for a meagre total of 258 runs, with a single wicket in hand in the Pentangular final on Saturday. The Hindu skipper's sacrifice of a couple of wickets early in the game perhaps saved them a worse disaster.

Great credit is due to Vinoo Mankad for his gallant innings of 14. But the failure of Vijay Merchant for the second time in this tournament in which his brother. Uday, also followed—chiefly contributed to the Hindu debacle. While half a dozen catches were dropped during the day. the Parsis were lucky to claim four wickets under the l. b. w. code. It remains to be seen how they fare today on a wicket which is likely to be similar to the one presented yesterday to the Hindus. If the latter field as badly as they did against the Europeans. there is every possibility of their taking a lead on the first innings.

VIJAY'S FEARS

Vijay named the coin correctly and claimed the first lease of the wicket. But the batting order he fixed up, it was clear that he did not consider the pitch a bed of roses for his batsmen. He might have invited his opponents to take their chance on it. But he must have been afraid of a worse prospect in the fourth innings.

Hindlekar and Vinoo Mankad who opened the Hindu innings were caution personified. As the ball was going about awkwardly they preferred to dig themselves in. They batted together for 45 minutes to collect only 34.

Arrival of Khot made a sudden change in the aspect of the game. After bowling the Hindu wicket-keeper promptly he had Mantri dismissed for covering the wicket. The latter had been substituted for Rege who was 'hors de combat'. 60 for 2 was indeed a poor start for the formidable batting strength of the Hindus.

L. B. W. CODE TAKES ITS TOLL

The appearance of Banerjee at this stage was a convincing proof of Vijay's hesitation to take a chance with himself on a wicket which might still be playing false! Banerjee batted doggedly like his predecessors for more than half an hour. But he succumbed ultimately to Umrigar. with the total rising to 83.

It was by no means a promising figure for the Hindus., But the cheap dismissal of their Captain soon after lunch was a severe blow to their hopes of a big score. Vijay was as usual hauled up for infringing the l. b. w code.

MANKAD'S GALLANT STAND

When all these disappointing events were taking place. Vinoo alone stood as a rock and carried on his collection business in a cool and steady manner. In Kishenchand he found a daring partner who did not lose much time in subduing the Parsi bowlers. Together they marched on merrily to heap up the score. Vinoo who appeared well-set for a century, was unfortunately caught behind the wicket by Meherhomji off Umrigar, when he had put on 74 to his account. He was at the wickets for 225 minutes and sent the ball five times to the boundary. His was indeed an invaluable innings, but for which the Hindus might have faced a serious collapse.

PROMISING PARTNERSHIP BROKEN BY PALIA

With half their side out for a comparatively lean total of 174. Kishenchand and Uday Merchant got together to turn the tide of Hindu fortune well they might have done. But the new ball did the trick and dashed their hopes to the ground. while the former was cleanbowled. and fell a victim to the same law as his brother. Palia was responsible for both the wickets. Kishenchand had batted for 125 minutes for his 45. Thereafter Rangnekar tried to brighten things up. But he has to thank Dadyseth for the chance.

DETAILS OF PLAY

Hindlekar and Vinoo started in confident style but with the score at 34 the former left bowled by Khot and Mantri followed him to the pavilion 26 runs later, l.b.w. to the same bowler. Bannerji, sent in to play out time was dismissed after he had scored only 7 runs. Vijay came next and when he was only one Satha at short line lay failed to reach a snick off Tarapore. The pair remained together till lunch.

Almost immediately after lunch, Merchant missed a delivery from Tarapore that kept very low and was l.b.w.

Kisenchand came next and the pair settled down to some confident cricket. Vinoo who had now opened out soon reached his 50 but 24 runs later mistimed a late cut off Umrigar and was held behind the wickets. Uday joined Kisenchand and with the batsmen playing cautiously, the score crawled.

200 was reached soon after teatime, but then the Hindus lost two quick wickets. First Palia beat and bowled Kisenchand and then Uday stopped one with his pad.

Rangnekar, who joined Phadkar, started in a gay fashion and was dropped by Dadyseth at fine leg off Umrigar when he had scored only one. Phadkar was dismissed with the total at 247 and six runs later Rangnekar again mistimed another hook and was held at mid-on. Sohoni and Shinde, batting confidently played out time.

Scores:—

HINDUS (First Innings)

Hindlekar b Khot	18
Vinoo Mankad c Meherhomji b Umrigar	74
Mantri l.b.w. b Khot	14
Bannerji b Umrigar	7
Vijay Merchant l.b.w. b Tarapore	9
Kisenchand b Palia	45
Uday Merchant l.b.w. b Palia	22
Phadkar l.b.w. b Khot	11
Rangnekar c Umrigar b Tarapore	24
Sohoni batting	3
Shinde batting	2
Extras	29
Total (for 9 wkts)	258

Fall of wickets: 1/34; 2/60; 3/83; 4/112; 5/172; 6/216; 7/219; 8/247 and 9/253.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Palia	32	10	45	2
Khot	28	9	43	3
Umrigar	24	8	44	2
Tarapore	40	11	94	2
Satha	3	1	3	0

Ranji Trophy

HOLKAR WELL PLACED

CALCUTTA. Jan. 19. In their match against Holkar in the Ranji Trophy, Bengal were all out for 119 shortly after lunch. In the reply Holkar had made 170 for 4 wickets

ENGLAND BEAT WALES

CARDIFF, Jan. 19 (Reuter): Rugby Union International results: Wales 13 points, England 25.

Iran Submits Dispute With Russia To UNO

LONDON, Jan. 19 (UPA): Iranian delegate Tamrulah Entezam to-day disclosed that the Iranian delegation decided to submit Iran's dispute with Russia to the U.N.O. at the next meeting of the Security Council, through a statement charging the Soviet Union with interference in Iran's internal affairs.

The Iranian delegation is expected to present the case in a paper to the Executive Secretary, Gladwyn Jebb. who will call to it the attention of the Security Council.

ATOMIC ENERGY

LONDON Jan. 19 (APA): The United Nations Assembly accepted without any objections to-day a proposal to hasten action toward atomic energy control by elimination of the first stage of debate on the Big Powers' Plan to create a special Atomic Commission

The action came when President Paul Henri Spaak called up a committee report declaring that the Big Powers' Plan should go directly to the Assembly's Security Committee without discussion. He demanded if anyone wanted to say anything, not a word was said. Dr. Spaak then declared the report as accepted.

A meeting of the Security Committee is expected to be held on Monday.

U. N. R. R. A.

Dr. Spaak also sent to a committee on Social, Humanitarian and Cultural problems, a British proposal calling on U.N.O. members for full suppport of the United Nations' Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Vinoo Mankad and Hindlekar going out to open the Hindu team's innings on Saturday.

EDITORS MEET BR. DELEGATION

Restrictions On Indian Press Pointed Out

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Editors of Bombay were At Home to members of the British Parliamentary Delegation, this evening, at the Taj Mahal Hotel. Members of the delegation spent nearly an hour and a half with the editors, and discussed with them many subjects of general interest.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, President of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, welcomed the delegates and expressed the hope that the visit of the Delegation will prove to be the precursor of many delegations from Britain to visit a free India.

Mr. K. Sreenivasan, Secretary of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, gave an account of the conditions under which the Press in India worked. He drew particular attention of the members to the various restrictions under which a newspaper had to be published in India, and presented the members with a short memorandum.

Mr. Bottomley speaking, on behalf of the Delegation, thanked the editors for the reception given, and assured that the members of the Delegation would remember what had been stated by Mr. Sreenivasan and more elaborately in his memorandum.

(SEE PAGE 8)

WILL THEY UNITE?

Bid To League From Socialists

LONDON. Jan. 19. (Reuter): As a result of their public celebration last week of the Muslim League's success in the Indian Elections to the Central Legislature, an approach has been made to the London branch of the All-India Muslim League for affiliation with the Federal Socialist Party of Great Britain, cables Ronald G. Bedford, Reuter's correspondent.

Mr. Mohammad Abbas Ali, President of the Muslim League, London branch, stated to-day that after their meeting he was approached by a member of the Federal Socialist Party who said they were interested in working with the Muslims on all matters of international importance. Mr. Abbas Ali refused to commit his branch, but said if the party would make a written statement of their propositions, he would place it before the next meeting of the committee.

The Federal Socialist Party made its first public appearance in England in December last when the effects of the German embassy were put up for auction.

MR. KIDWAI ELECTED UNOPPOSED

LUCKNOW, Jan. 19 (A.P.I.): Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, former Minister U. P. (Congress), was today declared elected unopposed to the U. P. Legislative Assembly from the University Constituency. Mr. C. B Gupta, the second candidate of the Congress, having withdrawn.

BATTLE FOR RICE IN WASHINGTON

Srivastava Hopes To Tide Over

LAHORE, Jan. 19 (A.P.A.): "Our battle for rice is being fought in Washington," said Sir J. P. Srivastava, Food Member to the Government of India, at a news conference here yesterday.

Sir Jwala said this in connection with India Government's "effort to secure an adequate quota" for this country, out of the Siam rice to be allotted to deficit countries by the combined food board in Washington.

"The distribution of that rice at the moment," said the India Food Member, "is a very important matter and Sir Robert Hutchings, Food Secretary to the Government of India, has flown to the United States to secure a quota for India. His Majesty's Government is giving every support in the matter to the Government of India."

India also hopes to get some rice from Burma but conditions there are still unsettled and the procurement and supply position difficult, added Sir Jwala.

He said India hopes to receive this month alone 50,000 tons of Australian wheat. Sir Jwala added "the food situation in the country is not easy at the moment, but we are doing our best to meet it. With the resources we are likely to command we hope to tide over."

Sir Jwala forecast that in the coming ragi season (May) there would be substantial reduction in foodgrain prices, "reasonable for producers to charge and for consumers to pay."

He said "the policy is to steadily bring down the prices. Unless prices are stabilised at a lower level which will be remunerative to the cultivators and will make it available to the consumer, I don't think we can settle down to peacetime economy."

TWO PATHANS FIGHT TO FINISH

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A large crowd stood aghast as it watched a fight to the finish between two Pathans in front of Yazdani Restaurant near Lower Parel this afternoon.

Armed with knives, the two Pathans are alleged to have launched a furious attack on each other. Both were mortally wounded and succumbed to their injuries a little while later. The cause of the altercation is not yet known.

Four District Local Boards To Be Restored

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 19.

It is learnt from official circles that the Bombay Government has issued orders for the cancellation of the supercession of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panchmahal and Surat District Local Boards from February 1 and the old boards are to be restored. The District Magistrate of the respective District will handover charge to presidents of the Elected Boards.

CURFEW ORDER IN NAGPUR

NAGPUR. Jan. 19. (A.P.I.): Promulgation of curfew and order under Section 144 were announced throughout the city through police vans at about 8 p.m. This was followed by strengthening of armed police pickets and reserved police force of the areas where trouble was apprehended and some of the mill workers' localities.

BAPAT TO BE RELEASED ON WEDNESDAY?

AMRAOTI, Jan. 19. (U.P.I.): It is learnt that Senapati Bapat will be released on Wednesday next.

BEHIND THE HEADLINES

LONDON.

Representatives of fiftyone United Nations assembled in Conference in London are now endeavouring to eliminate any possibility of a Third World War. But, simultaneously, each has to face on its own home front, the legacies of the Second World War. Reuter Correspondents report below on some of the ways in which this is being done. Housing shortage—legacy number one in all countries—is a gigantic problem in the U. S. S. R. Day to day reports cast doubt on whether Germany will ever be really democratic, but all are agreed that at the root of the matter is the question of education of German children. Medieval punishments are being meted out in Czechoslovakia to beat down the black market scourge and the future of Cyrenaica—for two years a savagely contested battlefield—is discussed.

U.S.S.R. TACKLES HOUSING PROBLEM

Moscow :—The Soviet Union, faced with a re-housing problem of gigantic proportions, is tackling it vigorously.

Six million buildings were destroyed during the war rendering 25,000,000 persons homeless; but the planning stage for Russian re-housing is far advanced and considerable work has already been achieved in actual building. While no one overall master-plan for re-housing has been announced, the matter is being approached through republican commissarists, through various industries building for their own workers, and by state-encouraged building by groups of workers.

Efforts are being made to stimulate all branches of industry connected with building and speed the training of skilled labour, specially among ex-servicemen and youths.

Every collective farm has a brigade composed of building trades workers engaged exclusively on the construction of dwellings and farm buildings. Preference in the distribution of new homes is given to farmers with large families, war veterans, and families of servicemen. The tenant is given five or six years to pay for his house with monthly instalments adjusted to his income.

Cities and large towns have special committees and trusts designated to supervise their reconstruction, while most enterprises such as factories, mills and collective farms have building committees.

Prefabricated houses will play a big part in the Soviet Union's re-housing drive, although as yet large scale production of "ready-made" dwellings has not got under way.

Within the next two years the commissariats of the building, building materials and timber industries of the U.S.S.R. and the civil construction commissariats of the R. S. F. S. R. and Ukraine expect to establish 18 factories producing prefabricated houses.

Education For German Children

Frankfurt :—Military Government officials in the American zone of occupation, realising that the real responsibility for making Germany a democratic country in future rests upon her children, are trying to get the schools going again.

Every effort is being made, in the face of tremendous difficulties, to start the German children on an education along democratic lines and at the same time keep them out of the mischief bred by idleness.

The secondary school problem is very serious. An adequate number of such schools would provide the best answer to the nervous tension of the critical youth group between 14 and 20 years old, who now idle all day and tend to gather after dark and congregate on street corners or in taverns.

Incidents involving those youths and directed against U. S. soldiers in Greater Hesson have resulted in the temporary imposition of stringent curfew restrictions in some areas.

Approximately 285 secondary schools have resumed instruction and an additional 50 have received permission to reopen; but there were 549 secondary schools in the zone in the school year 1942-43.

Some schools have had to close as a result of the removal of unacceptable teachers in conformity with U. S. denazification policy. In Baden several schools had to reduce attendance to two hours every other day, owing to shortage of acceptable teachers. The opening of secondary and trade schools in the Bremen Enclave has been delayed by the fact that not a single acceptable teacher has so far been found.

A voluntary revival of youth activities by tactical troops and military government detachments in many parts of the zone helps give youth some of the things formal education cannot yet provide. Even preliminary reports of these efforts present a remarkable picture of spontaneous instruction in democracy through the media of sports, games and the development of sportsmanship and tolerance.

In many places, troops make sports equipment available to youngsters with too much free time on their hands and give them instruction in American games. In other areas, military units have co operated with civilian authorities to provide educational programmes for German children.

Medieval Punishment For Blackmarketeers

A decided slump has set in on the Black Market in Czechoslovakia.

Prices are steadily going down and the risks threatening black market dealers are increasing. Punishments to which they are now liable are almost medieval in character. One provides, for instance, that the black marketeer shall be led through the town, escorted by two policemen and wearing boards on his chest and on his back bearing the words: "I am a black marketeer". Although this punishment has not yet been meted out to offenders in Prague, it is reported to have been imposed several times in the town of Bratislava, capital of Slovakia. This exposure to public scorn is comparable with the practice, in the Middle Ages, of placing dishonest bakers in a basket and ducking them three times in the river Moldau.

But even without these measures, black market dealers are finding other reasons for discouragement.

Some are psychological. Many, people who thought it patriotic to cheat the authorities under German rule now realise that the black market is a serious impediment to the recovery of the country. Basic rations, although they are still insufficient, have improved since the Liberation. Both the quality and the quantity of bread have considerably improved while there are adequate supplies of flour, sugar and potatoes.

There is still a serious deficiency of meat, fats and fresh vegetables, but in spite of this, the black market prices of meat and fats went down after the recent revalorisation of the currency. Pork which used to cost up to 900 crowns (£4.10) a kilo (2 lbs.) during the war is now down to half that price.

The main reason for this slump is undoubtedly that very few people can afford to pay even the new black market prices because the population has no reserves of money since the old currency was withdrawn and the new is left frozen in the banks.

In addition to this, the cost of living has about doubled since the new price index came into force at the beginning of December. The increase in wages and salaries is not nearly sufficient to cover the increased expenses, and the people have to count their money very carefully before they spend it.

Barter, however, is still flourishing. The newspaper which announces the new stringent measures to be taken against black marketeers, publishes advertisements offering to exchange clothing, sports equipment, toys, musical instruments, cameras, etc. The advertisements usually end up with a statement that these goods are offered to "country people only"—which, in plain language, means that they will only be exchanged for food.

Cyrenaica—Future Undecided

Cairo :—Of the many thorny problems which the war has left behind in the Middle East one of the those calling urgently for settlement is the future of Cyrenaica.

For two years from December 1940 to December 1942 the contending British and Axis armies marched backwards and forwards across it, taking and retaking Genghazi, Derna, Tobruk, and the little coastal towns the names of which once made history

Then the tide of battle swept westward to Tripoli, and Tunis, leaving Cyrenaica—from which all the Italians had been evacuated—under a British military government.

The British military administration is doing good work as caretakers of the country. Public services have been restored and kept running. Arabs are encouraged to till the land, abandoned by the Italian settlers and an excellent farm scheme has been introduced known as the Hill Farms Scheme.

Yet over all the country hangs a cloud of uncertainty as to the future. The British military administration, for instance, can only grant yearly tenancies and this makes for bad farming.

The inhabitants of Cyrenaica, after being harassed by the marching and pillaging of armies, are now wondering what their future is to be. No man knows with what countries he will trade or in what currency he is likely to deal in the future.

Although the effect of this uncertainty is worst from the human point of view, it has bad effects too materially In the west of Cyrenaica, for instance, the harbour of Benghazi which was constructed at great cost by the Italians who built a long mole out into the open roadstead is being slowly washed away. Bombings and demolitions in wartime seriously damaged the mole and this winter's storms will wash away much more.

While the ruins of the public buildings and the farms of Cyrenaica are slowly crumbling under the winter rains, the various projects for improving the country are held up. The pipes brought by the Italians to irrigate the fertile plain round Barce with water from the hills above Derna lie rusting by the roadside, the plan for an extension of the railway east of Benghazi on to Derna, which is a difficult and costly project in any case, remains merely a trace on the map.

The country will never be a goldmine and some consider it can never pay its way but it appears capable of reasonable development. The soil is fertile but the underlying rock crops out frequently and the country is not as fruitful as it appears at first sight. In any case only the coastal districts, particularly the strip between Tobruk and Benghazi, are cultivable and the hinterland is mostly barren desert.

The Arab League has already put in a claim for trusteeship of Cyrenaica and Egypt has also shown some interest in the matter.

9 Destitutes Die In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Jan. 18, (A.P.I.)—Nine sick destitutes died and 18 others were admitted to Calcutta hospitals during the last two days states a Government press note.

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The Indian 'Mutiny' Of 1857

Its Extent

By ASOKA MEHTA

III

The backbone of the revolt was the army. Where it remained loyal, the resistance, whether feudal or popular, was negligible. The Madras Army almost wholly, and the Bombay Army, with the exception of the Hindustani troops, remained loyal to the British. The sporadic outbreaks in the Deccan, though they caused a good deal of anxiety to the Government, gave them little real trouble It was the Bengal Army that responded and set one station after another under its control in flames of rebellion, only eleven Infantry battalions remained 'loyal'. The division among the subsidiary and the contingent troops was on the same basis. Of 32,311 troops, the following units came out for the rebellion, Gwalior: 8401, Kotah: 1148, Bhopal: 829, Malwa United: 1617 and the Jodhpur Legion: 1246 The Central Indian troops belonging to the Bengal Army joined the rebellion (all except the two Bhil Corps) The troops stationed in Hyderabad (8094), Mysore (4000) and Baroda (3,756), followed the lead of the Southern Armies

The fact that Martial Law was proclaimed in the Delhi, Meerut, Rohilkhand, Agra, Benares and Allahabad divisions in the North-western Provinces, Patna and Chhota-Nagpur divisions in Lower Bengal, the districts of Neemuch and Ajmer in Central India gives a rough idea of the area of the rebellion. In the Punjab and Oudh, "the authorities acted as if Martial Law had been proclaimed." By June 1857 there were 25,000 trained insurgents in Oudh, 30,000 in and around Delhi, and some 50,000 in Central India. Delhi, Oudh Rohilkhand and Bundelkhand shook off the yoke of foreign rule; the N. W. F, P., the Central Provinces, the Central India States and Western Bihar became cock-pits of grim battles. Sir Richard Temple, on the news of the outbreak of the Mutiny, hurried back to India (from Italy) only to find that "every road to the Punjab was utterly closed". (R. Temple: Men and Events of my time in India, 127). General Havelock returning from Persia found the land route to Delhi closed and was compelled to proceed to Calcutta by sea.

Lightning Success

In some parts of the country, the Mutiny assumed the character of a mass revolt. "In four great provinces of our empire—In Oudh, in Rohilkhand, in Bundelkhand and in the Sagar and Narmada territory the great bulk of the people rose against British rule. In Western Bihar, in many districts of the Patna division, in Agra division, and in parts of the Mirath division, the rising of the people and the sepoys were almost simultaneous in point of time. (G. B. Malleson: History of the Indian Mutiny, iii, 487).

Rohilkhand rose in a day. "In Bareli, in Shahjehanpur, in Muradabad, in Budaun, and other district towns, the military, the police, and the citizens issued Proclamations and deported the British power in the space of a few hours! Not a drop of Indian blood was shed. Instead of saying "Rohilkhand is dependent", all said, "Rohilkhand is free", and the thing was done." (V. D. Savarkar: War of Independence, i,159) What Rohilkhand had achieved, the whole of India could attempt—argued the rebels. Rotate an arch and there's the dome!

On the western bank of the Jamuna a few influential Rajas kept their people submissive to British rule, but the villagers of the Doab and the people on the eastern side of the Ganges threw off the yoke. "Not only in the districts beyond the Ganges but in those lying in between the two rivers, the rural population had risen. and soon, there was scarcely a man of either faith who was not arrayed against us." (J. W. Kaye: Indian Mutiny, ii, 195). In Oudh the lead was taken by the Sepoys. In every instance the mutiny of a regiment was followed by the loss of the districts to which it belonged. "In the course of ten days (4th to 14th June) English administration in Oudh vanished like a dream, leaving not a wrack behind. The troops mutinied and the people threw off the allegiance, but there was no ravage and no cruelty." (G. W. Forrest: A History of the Indian Mutiny, 1,217). The breath of Freedom swept over Oudh and her children became soldiers and heroes at the touch of it. Within a few days Oudh was bristling with armed men—there were 100,000 of them besides the Sepoys. Over and above the fifteen hundred forts with which the province was dotted, many villages were turned into fortified places where the British forces had to face obstinate resistance. "The village matchlockmen," wrote H. C. Tucker, "fight better than the Sepoys."

Of Central India, Lord Canning wrote: "I look upon Central India as gone, and to be re-conquered."

How complete was the uprooting of British authority in certain parts of India is seen from the fact that the Government at Calcutta could obtain no 'direct' communications from their Commanders before Delhi and their Governor at Agra. Any scraps of intelligence that reached them came via Lahore and Bombay!

Delhi Captured :

The capture of Delhi was the rebels' most audacious and spectacular coup. It gave the revolt the sanction and dignity of a national rebellion. "The sepoys found in a moment a leader, a flag, a cause and the mutiny was transformed into a revolutionary War." (Justice McCarthy: History of our own Times iii). But more than flag and Leader, or even the strong psychological appeal of the capture of the Eternal City, its seizure put the rebels in possession of sorely needed arms, for the arsenal of Delhi was stocked with 900,000 cartridges, two complete siege trains, a large number of field guns, 8,000 to 10,000 muskets and 10,000 barrels of powder.

The resistance that people put up was stiff and sustained. Delhi, of which John Lawrence had derisively said: "Clubs are trumps—not spades", put up a fight that was without precedent; it had never offered such resistance to the invaders from the north, or the Marathas, or even Lord Lake. When the British, after many vain attempts, succeeded in storming the city, they found the rebels contesting every street and fighting every foot of the ground. (George Campbell: Memoirs of my Indian Career, ii, 353). When the city was occupied, though the eddying eye of the whirlpool was closed, the fight was kept up in the surrounding villages. They appeared to the victors as veritable nests of hornets: "a host of fortified villages with a wide ditch and a high mud wall, swarming with thousands of armed men."

William Howard Russel, the "Times" correspondent, found, on his journey to Benares, that "in no instance is a friendly glance directed to the white man's carriage." (W. H. Russel: My Diary in India, i, 146). "Villagers wore on their forehead the blood-red mark of hatred. In Bihar, the people "constantly and systematically misled" the British with false information. In Oudh, "the rebels could march without commissariat, for the people would always feed them. They could leave their luggage without guard because the people would not attack it. They were always certain of their position and that of the British, for, the people brought them hourly information. And no design could possibly be kept from them while secret sympathisers stood round every mess-table and waited in almost every tent in the British camp. No surprise could be effected except by a miracle, while rumours communicated from mouth to mouth outstripped even our cavalry." (Charles Ball: History of Indian Mutiny; ii, 572).

Financial Losses :

In these provinces not only the Sepoys but the police and most of the Indian officers of the Government joined the rebels. The moneyed class, too, wavered in its allegiance to the British, Even in the Punjab, where the British authority was shaken, a six per cent loan of £1,000,000 remained under-subscribed. "In the wealthy cities of Lahore and Amritsar, men worth half a million sterling offered a subscription of £100 and others on the same scale" (Aitchison; Lord Lawrence, 81). The insurrection thus carried the hallmarks of a national upheaval.

In 1857 it was calculated that the deficit in the finances of the Government of India, due to the losses of treasuries, non-collection of revenue destruction of public property caused by the Mutiny amounted to £35,000,000. The suppression of the Mutiny added to the public debt of India £46,000,000, that is, a little over three quarters of the total debt of the Government on the out-break of the revolt.

The Mutiny caused loss of faith in the Government: Securities fell from twenty-five to seventy-five per cent. Gilt edged lost the gilt! The strain on the finances was so great that in October, 1857, the Bank of Bengal expressed its inability to make further advances on Govt. paper.

Internal trade became very slack. Imports from England were "almost at a standstill." Merchants and bankers at most places stopped all business. The prices of necessities, e.g. rice, "rose enormously." This is not surprising when the fury of the war is realised.

Casualties :

In the first twelve months of the rebellion, 30,000 sepoys fell on the battle-fields, and 10,000 armed civilians perished in encounters with the British. The number of those shot, blown from guns and hanged in pursuance of sentences by the civil and military courts had been "frightfully great." When the Mutiny was quelled, it was computed that the loss of life among the Sepoys through wounds, hardships, and judicial sentences, must have exceeded a hundred thousand within two years. Of the other rebels slain in that period, the total must have been even greater. Nor had the conquerors come out of the trial without cruel loss." (L. Trotter: India under Queen Victoria, ii, 89).

Over two hundred thousand Indians embraced death to seek the freedom of their motherland. What the figure means becomes clear when it is realised that in the decisive battles wherein India lost her freedom, just a fourth of the casualties were recorded, as the following table shows:

Year	Battle	Losses	
		British Side.	Indian Side.
1757	Plassey	72* ..	.. 1,000*
1764	Buxar	847 ..	.. 2,000
1803	Assaye	2,070 ..	.. 1,200
1803	Laswari	838 ..	.. 1,500
1815	Khadki	86 ..	.. 500
1818	Mahidpur	797 ..	.. 3,000
1843	Miani	275 ..	.. 6,000*
1843	Maharajpur	778 ..	.. 3,000
1845	Ferozshah	2,415 ..	.. 7,000
1845	Sobraon	2,383 ..	.. 7,000
1848	Chilianwala	2,446 ..	.. 5,000
1848	Gujarat	2,400 ..	.. 5,000
	Total	17,702 ..	.. 50,000 ‡

* Include the wounded also.
‡ The figures on the Indian side are approximate.

These facts about the cost of the Mutiny in men and money show the extent, the heroic proportions of the great rebellion. A comparison with European events of the time shows us, in their correct perspective the dimensions and the strength of the uprising. The rebels had under their control an area of over 100,000 sq., miles and a population of 38,000,000, that is, almost equal to Italy They put up as stiff a resistance as the puissant Russian Power in the Crimean War—as the figures of British casualties in the two wars show. At Lucknow, the Indians faced an army of 36,000. British troops, while in the historic siege of Sebastopol their number was only 26,000.

"1857" was, therefore no mere Sepoy Mutiny. It was a grim war for freedom.

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Let us talk it over —

They must have been clever guys—our great, great, great . . . . grandfathers.

In prayers and poetry they sang of nectar, the drink of the gods; the ambrosial juice which had magical effects even upon the dead, while in their prosaic (?) life they venerated the thick, white milk of cows not a whit less than the 'nectar' of their rich imagination.

And were they very much wrong in comparing milk—the only drink which helps the toddling human quadruped to achieve the image of man or his mate—to the immortalising drink of the Olympians? And lo! to-day that very nectar has come to possess the deadly effects of the worst of poisons! Millions and millions of our little ones are denied their only drink and food—the milk and those few thousands who are lucky enough to taste it, hardly ever derive any benefit from it.

* * *

Did we need an English expert to tell us how disease-ridden and unfit for human consumption our milk is? Day in and day out, have we not been the silent witnesses of the most out-dated and unhygienic practice of carrying milk from one end of this island to the other end? Early in the morning or during the noon, as we rush in the electrical suburban train, don't we see dirty faces, with dangling traces of hair bending over the huge brass pots or filthy fingers dipping in the liquid contents as the train comes to a stop and the milkmen cautiously walk out of the compartment balancing two pots on their head and shoulders.

It is really good to know that this oriental land where milk and honey did easily flow in the peasant's mouth once upon a time, is now enjoying milk which is worse than London Sewage. This discovery made after a ninety-day tour of this country was first revealed to the Hampshire farmers in far off England! The report on milk was produced by Mr. Pepperall in April 1945, and the Government of India are acknowledging it in January 1946!! And probably to cover the unpardonable calousness on their part, the Agriculltural Marketing Adviserto the Government of India has promised a post-war, 4-crore milk scheme for Bombay City. We have had enough of 'post-war' assurances. What we demand now is an immediate working scheme for it is well over four months that we have been in the post-war days

* * *

From this mid-week again will begin a period of hectic activities. Placards and streamers from building-walls and every other vantage point will attract our attention to one of the main problems before our nation—the literacy problem. From the 24th to the 30th of this month, the Adult Education Committee will hold its Fifth Literacy Week

The committee aims at launching a more widespread programme and hopes to see by next year, illiteracy on its last leg in the city of Bombay. A large scale drive on such ambitious lines will need a handsome figure and the committee has accordingly set its target for the Literacy Week's collections at rupees forty thousand. Thousands of Literacy Buttons will be sold and at hundred places Bombay's Citizens shall contribute their little share to the collection boxes and step ahead with a clear conscience with the satisfaction of having done their own bit for the great cause

But if we were to ponder a while, could we truly say that we have done all that we possibly could? Surely not! Something more could be done in many other ways Can we begin with Rama or Baloo—the servant in our very house-hold? And if not—why not?

—*Leela*

LENIN'S MOTHER
Reminiscences
By Vladimir Bonch Bruyevich

Long ago in the beginning of the twentieth century, when we were living abroad as political refugees we were asking each other about Vladimir Lenin's mother who had remained in Russia.

We knew that there far away she was living in constant anxiety and alarm for her son. One son, Alexander, her eldest, she had already lost. In his self-sacrificing duel with Tsarism Alexander perished at the hands of the executioner. What must a mother have felt when her second son, her darling Vladimir, likewise entered the lists against autocracy, having chosen the path of struggle as dangerous, though different, from that of his lamented and dearly loved brother. She had not seen her Vladimir for several years.

Came the 1905 revolution, and Lenin was one of the first to return to Russia illegally under an assumed name. Two days after his arrival Lenin was forced to go into hiding.

The Russian Revolution suffered a temporary repulse. A period of terrible reaction set in. The Tsarist secret police scoured everywhere, effecting house-searches and arrests, beating up suspects. Prisons were overcrowded with politicals. Batches of political prisoners were sent to penal servitude or exiled to Siberia. Many were shot or hanged. The saturnelia, the dark forces of reaction of the Tsarist Government was terrible. It became extremely difficult to carry on revolutionary work. Interests of the cause demanded the departure of Lenin abroad. He was able to see his mother only a few times and the old woman again had to part with her son. We, Lenin's comrades, loved to visit his mother. Maria Alexandrovna would always welcome us with great hospitality. We used to have the most interesting conversations, her remarks often being both apt and wise. She would ask us whether we had any news of her Volodia, whether anyone had come from abroad, whether any letters had arrived. And each one of us would try to tell her all we knew of her son.

Solace In Melody

Thus we would sit and talk when she—thin and small and face lit up with profound kindliness and melancholy—would gently glide up to the piano, open it and, deep in thought, her mind seemingly carried far, far away to the past, she would begin to play the said quiet, classical melodies that harmonized so well with her feelings and all her past life.

My inmost soul would be stirred. My thoughts would often carry me back to the eighties of the past century, to the dungeon of Peter and Paul, the fortress where was first incarcerated and then hanged—Alexander Ulyanov—Lenin's brother who had participated in attempt on the life of the Tsar Alexander the Third, the tyrant who persecuted everything progressive in Russia.

The mother who boundlessly loved her children and never ceased thinking of their welfare was fully aware that all of them—her sons, her daughters and her son-in-law—were always ready to suffer privations and to sacrifice themselves for the liberty of their country, for the victory of the socialist revolution. She was proud of her children, though she could not help suffering the pangs and torments of a loving mother.

When World War I broke out in 1914, it did not fail to affect also Maria Alexandrovna's family.

Early one morning about six I was alarmed by the ringing of the telephone.

"Can you come to me immediately?", asked an agitated voice. For a moment I wondered who it could be when suddenly I realized that it was Lenin's mother.

"Of course I am coming instantly" and asked the reason for her call.

"Do please come quickly, quickly . . . . . Manya has disappeared . . . . . "

"She is alive and quite well", I hastened to reassure her. "Only yesterday I received a letter from my wife who met her at the front. . . . . She is working as a hospital nurse. . . . . "

"Can it be true!", I heard her quiet voice now with the note of suppressed joy.

"It is true. . . . . I assure you. . . "

"Aren't you deceiving me?" I am not, Maria Alexandrovna, I will, bring you the letter."

Last Days

She herself opened the door tome. Her face was live and agitated.

I read to her my wife's letter. She became calmer but put a number of searching questions. I showed her the postal mark on the envelope and suddenly her face was illuminated by a kindly smile. Tenderly she thanked me for bringing her glad tidings of her daughter

Years passed. and came the time when Maria Alexandrovna was no more. She caught pneumonia and died in the arms of her daughter Anna

"I know I shall never get up", she said to me as I was giving her a spoonful of coffee. I keep on thinking of Volodia . . . I was not fated to see him again . Give him my love!" And tears dimmed her eyes

Two days later she passed away.

We buried Lenin's mother in the Volkovo cemetery in Petrograd

In 1917 the February revolution swept away autocracy

From faraway Geneva came Lenin to Petrograd where he was enthusiastically welcomed by the masses of workers. soldiers, sailors, intellectuals.

The first evening and night passed in meetings, speeches, estimate of the situation, outlining the program for the future. . . . .

At last he had a free moment to pay a visit to the grave of his mother at the Volkovo cemetery. The footpath in the cemetery which led to that hillock was one of the most painful walks in Lenin's life.

Mournfully and quietly he went up to the grave. Reverently he stopped, took off his hat and bowed his head low. Pale and agitated, he stood there in deep thought . . . . .

"Mama, my mama. . . . . ", he uttered in a hardly audible whisper. Silent tears were shed by his sisters. It was deeply touching to see how this giant of thought and will felt so painfully this parting with his mother whom he loved so tenderly.

Silently, he again bowed low before the dear grave and slowly went away.

His sisters and relatives placed a wreath on the grave and followed Lenin, who was making his way to the Taurida palace, where his work was awaiting him

And now Lenin is no longer with us, nor his mother. But the Soviet people will never forget him, nor will they forget his mother who had given to humanity the greatest thinker and unsurpassed organizer of masses in the struggle for the freedom and happiness of the peoples.

HOME ECONOMICS

An instructor in home economics delivers a lecture on the use of food to a class of adult homemakers. The Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture sponsors many such classes as a part of its work in aiding the American consuming public to obtain the greatest returns from the use of agricultural products.

Women's Page

THE MELODIC IDIOSYNCRASIES OF INDIAN MUSIC

(Continued from Page 4)

bird called in Arabic "Gulamba" and in Hindi "Deep Kalat." This bird has a long beak with a hundred holes in it and is supposed to be neither male nor female It is said to reside alone without a mate in some deepvalley where it lives up to a thousand years. When this bird is about to complete its full span of life, it becomes intoxicated and collects twigs and branches which it arranges in a pyre The bird then dances round in a circle, shaking and fluttering its wings and making a kind of obeisance before the pile of wood. In the course of this exotic dance the wind passes through the holes of the bird's beak producing a thousand notes of music. and out of these notes have been composed all the Ragas and Raginis of Indian music

It is a pretty story, a little fanciful. The legend then goes on to narrate how while certain notes emerge from its beak, the bird flutters its wings from which sparks arise which in their turn set fire to the ready made pyre This is supposed to be the origin of the Great Deepak Raga Ultimately, the bird in its ecstasy falls and perishes in the fire that it has created But when on the heep of its ashes the rain falls, through the miracle of God an egg is formed, and within twenty days another similar bird is born. Thus this bird has eternal life All these legends are extremely symbolical, and the melodies of India are idiosyncratic, because they are replete with a rich and deep symbolicism

In the post office of a North Carolina village a stranger saw the local patriarch sitting on a flour barrel and whistling. A bystander informed him that the old fellow had already passed his one hundredth birthday. Impressed, the stranger exclaimed: "Isn't that amazing!"

"We don't see nothin' amazin' 'bout it round here," was the laconic reply. "All he's done is grown old—and he took longer than most people would to do that!"

THE SOUTH AFRICAN PROBLEM

"Verdict on South Africa.": By P. S. Joshi. (Thackers, Bombay, Rs. 9-12).

A verdict on South Africa has long been overdue. South Africa has never ceased to be in the picture from the time it launched its most unholy crusade against our nationals domiciled in that country. It occupied the very centre of the picture when Mahatma Gandhi and his band of dauntless devotees vowed to suffer the extremest penalties rather than submit to the nauseatingly discriminating legislation of that Government. It was during that crisis that the greatest of Indian leaders forged the weapon that has since become so indissolubly associated with his august name.

We would do well to read Mr. Joshi's masterly analysis of the whole situation from its beginning right up to the Pegging Act. It had been originally published in South Africa under the title, "The Tyranny of Colour." In its present 'avatar' it is more up-to-date—not least, as I have suggested earlier, in its title. The body of fact he supplies is formidab'e; and at the end there is a useful Appendix giving us a list of the various anti-Indian enactments passed in that "heart of a dark continent." a list which, for its inordinate length, can be compared only to Homer's catalogue of the ships

It is a remarkable fact that this. "Colour Bar" is but a recent excrescence on the body politic of the world community. It had been unknown in the days of the Holy Roman Empire; and, as for Greece, why, even at the height of her glory, she disdained to perpetuate such a ghastly slur on the dignity of man. Both Athens and Rome not only recognized in theory, but actually put into practice, the principles for which the French Revolution was to have been staged later. The institution of slavery was a different pair of shoes altogether: it was based on conquest, not on colour.

The inference, then, is obvious that it was left to the so-called "Whites" to institute this desecration on human society; and that it was left to the South African "Whites" more than to the other "Whites."

C.L.R.S.

PLANNED CO-OPERATION FOR C. P.

"A Five Year Plan for Cooperative Reconstruction in the Central Provinces and Berar." By K. N. Nagarkatti, I.C.S., Registrar, Coop. Societies C.P. and Berar—Government Printing, C.P. and Berar, Nagpur—Price 12 annas.

For a Provincial Registrar of Cooperative Societies, this is a bold plan. He throws into bold relief the causes, (with which the interested public is now quite familiar,) which have been responsible for the lack of success of the cooperative movement in India and attempts to overcome them by its radical reorganisation. The author's concrete five-year plan, is designed to coordinate the various parts of the movement into a business like whole, with active and generous State assistance. There are some aspects of the plan however, about which there will be sharp difference of opinion. Take for instance, the author's idea of seasonal or crop loans required by agriculturists who will be members of multipurpose societies. These loans, he says, "will be given to groups of about ten to fifteen persons on documents in which, as in the case of loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, they agree to repay the loan jointly or severally with interest at stipulated rates." These groups will be fluid and will have an ephemeral existence and the village societies (multipurpose) "will do the same work as patwaris do in taccavi administration." These societies will advise central banks on the suitability of the applicants for loans and will also assist executively in recovering the loans. This scheme is neither cooperative in principle nor sound as a business proposition. There are, however, many points in the author's plan which deserve to be taken up for action by co-operative workers and Provincial Governments. His plan need not be objected to on the ground of its heterodoxy but must be examined from the point of view of the practicability of some of its features as well as their intrinsic soundness.

V.G.K.

Whither Barbara? by John Joachim Carlsson (Rs. 4-8) and India's case for Freedom by C. V. H. Rao (Rs. 2-4) published by Lion Press, Lahore:

"Whither Barbara?" is one of the several post—European war novels on underground movements in Nazi-occupied countries—the present one dealing with Austria. The interest of the reader is roused by what befalls a petty German Princess in the attempt to execute an order of the Nazi Gestapo to remove by poison the head of the Austrian underground movement. She finds instead of succeeding in her mission she is forcibly drawn into the vortex of the underground movement which baffles the Nazi occupation authorities and keeps gaining strength as time passes till the Russian steam-roller conquest reaches the frontiers of Austria, when it is time for the underground organisation to come in the open for the liberation of the country. Barbara's musings and soliloquies, though they help to advance the story or recount the past connecting links, are too numerous. They however help to show the reactions of Nazi methods on the mind of a conventional German woman (Barbara) whose mother, a member of the aristocracy, is put in concentration camp for the defection of her daughter.

"India's case for Freedom", having been written before the latest offer of the British Govt. to India, suffers from time-log. It deals of the attitude of the Churchill Govt. towards India when today we have a Labour Govt. in Britain. However the author has succinctly dealt with several facades of Indian freedom including the problems of minorities, Civil Services, British Interests, Princes and India's role in a prospective Asiatic Federation.

B.G.L.

BOOKS

(By K. L. Gauba)

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Sold By All Booksellers, or direct from the public.

LION PRESS, LAHORE.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

A whole-day Bombay and Suburban Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Picnic and Conference will be held at Chandivali (Shri Amritlal Sheth's Estate) on Sunday, 27th January, 1946.

Shri Ratilal M. Nanavati will preside at the Conference.

As the picnic and conference are being arranged after a pretty long time, and besides renewing our contacts with each other at the picnic, certain very important matters are to be discussed and decided at the Conference it is hoped that as many as possible Balkan-ji-Bari Workers as well as those who take interest in our children's centres and activities will kindly spare time to join this programme.

Chandivali Estate is situated in beautiful environments and has natural surroundings. With your co-operation we are sure to have a happy and useful time together. Come out of the humdrum life of the city for one day at least to enjoy and to have a quiet time to think of the Cause so very dear to us all!

At the Conference, the following points will be considered in particular besides giving a clear cut conception of the line of thought which is the basis of our movement, and training in running a Balkan-ji-Bari Branch:—

1. What are the difficulties in running Branches?
2. Is a place for meetings required? Have you got a centre office? How may a place be obtained?
3. Is it necessary to have a full time paid worker for your centre?
4. What chief attraction do you require for your centre: a library—a handicrafts section?
5. Are uniform, flag, badges, etc., necessary?
6. Do you feel handicapped for want of funds? How may these then be collected?

You are requested kindly to send your suggestions in connection with the above and/or any other points, in writing by 23rd January, to the General Secretary, Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, "Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, from whom also further particulars in this connection may be obtained.

* * *

Dr. Jos. Alban D'Souza, Mayor of Bombay, has sent us the following message:—

The All-India Children's Association, popularly called as Balkan-ji-Bari, is not yet known as widely as it should. For carrying out its very praiseworthy objects of making children happy as far as possible and letting them be good by themselves, the Association has been following an ambitious programme of entertainments and instruction for young boys and girls. From a small beginning, the Association has developed into an all-India organisation, bringing into its fold young boys and girls of all stations in life. castes and creeds.

The Association has been hampered in its work on account of many difficulties, but I trust that with the return of normal times, it will be possible for it to carry on its useful work more vigorously and extensively. I would appeal to the parents and those interested in the education of children to take an active interest in the affairs of this Association and help it to become more serviceable to the children.

It is indeed gratifying to know that Balkan-ji-Bari publishes several small magazines in English and other Indian languages, of which 'PUSHPA' published in English was shown to me. It is an ideal publication for children. Its articles are interesting, instructive and specially appealing to children.

I congratulate all the small boys and girls who are at present Members of this Association. I wish them all the best of luck. My advice to them would be to take a very keen interest in all the activities of their Association and thereby profit by the facilities provided by it. It will enable them to foster among them a spirit of service, self-help, simplicity and thus help them to be the good and patriotic citizens of India.

* * *

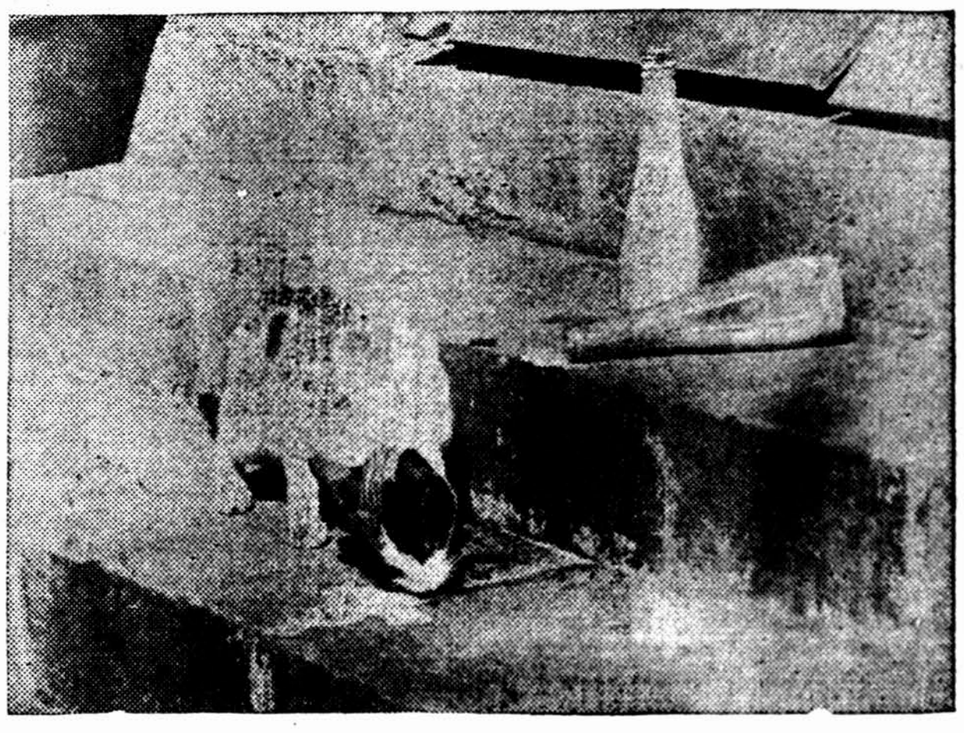
The Matunga Branch of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association held its Annual Function on December, the 23rd, with Shri P. M. Chinai as the Chief Guest. Besides the children's items of entertainment, Shri Pinakin Trivedi sang songs and "Mast Fakir" gave a talk. All the items of the programme were much appreciated by the audience.

Shri K. K. Parekh, President of the Local Branch, introduced the Chief Guest, Shri Ramnik V. Shah, General Secretary, read out the report, Shri P M. Chinai, in his speech, praised the work of the Association, Shri Rasikbhai S, Shah, Secretary, thanked all concerned and Shri K. K. Mody, Treasurer, announced the donations that were collected.

* * *

Hyderabad (Sind) Balkan-ji-Bari celebrated its annual function on the 31st December, under the presidentship of Shrimati Hansa Mehta, a Member of the All-India Board of Directors of the Association. An interesting programme, staged by the boys and girls of the Bari, was appreciated by all.

The Sind Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari has decided to encourage its Local Branches to start their own Libraries for children. A list of books has been prepared and the Local Branches can make their own selection from it. The Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, besides, will give them a number of facilities.



"Feasting On Milk."

(Photo—B. J. Munsiff).

All Good Wishes from
your Loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

ART NOTES & COMMENTS

BY D. G. VYAS

Museum idea not unknown to India—Art should be living—From museums to life—Channels of approach to people.

Bori Bunder's verdict on Vikram Exhibition—In terms of curios and auction sale—No concrete plan of presentation—A visitor who changed his opinion.

In his inaugural address at the second Conference of the Museums Association of India which met at Madras on December 31, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar refuted the criticism that the museum idea was unknown to India or that it was borrowed from the West. Temples and palaces, as pointed out by him, were essentially museums. In them ancient India had institutions which were vitally connected with her daily life.

In Museums

The noblest flights of human imagination and artistry which had found shrines in temples and palaces are now nearing their sepulchres in the museums of to-day, because Indian art which marks the high altitude attained by such flights has fallen down to the level of an archaeological or antiquarian interest to modern India. The art, which all throughout its history and in face of political upheavals had maintained its integrity and continuity did not need in the current times even an incendiary bomb to come to standstill.

Illiteracy, aesthetic imbecility, economic poverty and communal disunity are the gifts of the era of civilisation, education and enlightenment which dawned in this country since it lost its freedom. Indian art which was a great factor in its economic and cultural life was swept away by the influx of the western art and was shown a resting place in the museums. Among the forces which are responsible for its stagnation and for the popularisation of its western rival should be counted a section of the Anglo-Indian press which is sympathetic to the alien government and not to India.

Art To Be Living

Museums of to-day are built on the ashes of temples and palaces which were repositories of art and culture. They show what India was and where she should go back in order to resume her march towards her cultural goal. Although they cannot take the place of temples and palaces, they should be made to function, in the words of Rao Bahadur K. N. Dikshit who presided over the Conference of the Museums' Association, as a living force in the educational and cultural reorganisation of the country.

But how can the museums be vitalised and be stimulated to function as living institutions? The reply to such a question is quite simple. The Art which is lying in state in their cabinets and show cases should emerge full of life from the latter and should be in constant demand by the people. It should have access to them through all the channels previously used by itself.

Indian art may continue to be a curio to the westerners, but to Indians it should be one of their vital interests. Some of the critics from the West have judged Indian music, dance and painting in the light of European harmony, ballet and perspective and have declared them defective and antiquated and have cultivated the soil for the western arts in this country; but they will no longer be able to check, with their pedantic methods, the resurgence of the creative spirit. India has regained her national consciousness and has developed strength to vindicate the dignity of her arts.

Not Curios

The cottage industry was one of the channels through which art had approached life. With the introduction of the machine and with the unending flood of the foreign products of un-Indian designs, the cottage-industry found it difficult to hold its ground in the artistic and economic life of the country. The cottage products of exquisite workmanship which are lying in the museums and which are looked upon by westerners as curios were actual requirements of the people as late as half a century ago.

The communities of designers, artists and craftsmen to whom India owed her cultural individuality and economic prosperity have almost gone to rack and ruin. During his recent visit to Ahmedabad the Viceroy attended an exhibition arranged by hand-printers and dyers and was presented by them a purse of Rs. 1,000 for war purposes. New Delhi ought to realise its obligation to encourage such traditional designers and craftsmen to develop the resource of their designs and to convey art to the people through the objects of daily use. Museums can play an important role in the re-organisation of industries by functioning as repositories of designs.

Indian Architecture

Architecture was another channel through which art was brought into constant contact with the people, but having failed to secure the official recognition and patronage from the present Government it has ceased to be a progressive art. The Government of India's building at Queen's Road is an example of the architectural standards fixed by the officialdom. The Marine Drive models just opposite it furnish additional testimony of the keenness of the architectural sense of those who have sanctioned as well as designed them.

The beautiful and distinctive architecture of this country is not a source of inspiration to the Government or the architects. It is on view in the extant monuments, and the fragments of its numerous skeletons are lying in the museums. With architecture have gone to sea the traditional arts of sculpture and mural painting. Museums will come to life if Indian architecture, sculpture and mural painting are raised from their graves and adapted to modern conditions.

The role which the museums can play in education is very important, but it is neglected in India. They can create the interest of students in Indian arts from the earliest stage of education and can, moreover, remove the defects in the teaching of history by demonstrating to students the cultural trends of the various periods with concrete examples. Museums will be living institutions only when they will be correlated to education, architecture industry and other interests of the country.

OVER TO BORI BUNDER

"The Times of India" is either incompetent to deal with or is indifferent to India's classical arts of music and dance—an inference which has to be drawn from its failure to give editorial reviews of the All-India Music Conference and the All-India Dance festival—the two noteworthy undertakings of the Vikram Bimillennium Celebration Committee previous to the recent Exhibition of Indian Culture. Somehow or other it seems to have suddenly developed love for Indian art or felt the impact of the success achieved by the exhibition and came out with an editorial on January 10.

But the editorial appears after the fair. Perhaps, Bori Bunder did not dare sound its cacophony in face of the enthusiastic response given to the exhibition by the public. A few bouquets are ingeniously strung together with brickbats, but they fail to disguise the unsympathetic attitude adopted by the journal towards the Vikram Exhibition. The praise verging on panegyric in a sentence like "And yet Bombay ought to be grateful, for never has the city seen in one place, so much of India's proud heritage" is overbalanced by censure in the rest of the review.

The Undignified Finale

According to the journal, the exhibition was an "antiquarian's show"; though it was described by the "Evening News of India" under the caption, "What We Think" as a display of "India's artistic evolution from almost the beginning of this country's history down to fairly recent times" and by the representative of the same paper as "the most original and complete exhibition of this country's cultural art that it has ever been my good fortune to see". To the appreciative notes like these which appeared in the satellites of Bori Bunder the editorial forms an undignified finale.

Objection is raised to the inclusion of the collection of armours; and specimens of arts, crafts and textiles and scientific exhibits are now discovered to have been insufficient to give a clear picture of their development throughout the ages. In its issue of Tuesday 13th June, 1944, the "Times of India" had reviewed in its editorial columns "India's Gods and Kings"—an exhibition which was organised in January, 1944, by the Junior Museum of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City, and in that exhibition were on view with other exhibits "long swords with gilded handles" and "old battle shields" standing "cheek by jowl with musical instruments." In spite of the inclusion of armour the exhibition was considered by the Bori Bunder journal as a display "of the greatest value in promoting the understanding of one country by another."

"India's Gods and Kings" Exhibition had received appreciation from Bori Bunder, probably because it was organised by Americans and not by Indians. Bori Bunder seems to have moved in the Convocation Hall like a sanitary inspector and, therefore, to have remained unmoved by the beauty of terracottas, bronzes, murals and miniatures and inappreciative of the cultural values of the exhibits in the sections of paleography and numismatics.

Vague Statements

The sculpture section which, by virtue of the wealth it presented, used to detain several visitors for a longer time, was found by Bori Bunder as an "auction sale." As regards the quality of the exhibits the editorial has nothing to say in particular. In one statement it refers to them as an "indiscriminate and unsystematic accumulation of antiquities and curios" and in another as "much of the material assembled by the organisers was first-class." The terms like 'gaudy', 'dull' and 'valueless' convey no meaning. Such an editorial with its vagaries of art-criticism would have been an entertainment to the numerous visitors if it had been ventured during the three weeks of the exhibition.

The editorial finds fault with the methods of presentation and display in vague terms such as "of a deplorably low standard" and then refers to "a dignified and artistic manner," without elucidating the same. Having failed to outline a concrete plan for an exhibition of the type, it does not lie in the mouth of the journal to speak the patronising language of felicitation not unmingled with words of admonition. Bori Bunder ought to organise a bureau of exhibition—specialists or advise the Government to import an expert from England, but at the same time it should realise that India does not need any advice from "supermen" on matters artistic and cultural.

The conclusion deduced from the analogy with which the editorial begins is an obvious fallacy. The organisers of the exhibition are likened to the Brahmin who loved and lived with the ashes of Mandravati. Indian art will rise from its ashes through the efforts of Indians and not through the patronage extended to it by westerners in the curio-shops and auction sales. Bori Bunder should be told that the love of Indians for the art of their country is much deeper than the mercenary interest evinced in it by 'friends of India.'

Maid In Waiting

From Bengal

A gentleman by name Mr. O. C. Gangoly visited the Vikram Exhibition on December 28 and recorded the following opinion in the visitors' book.

"A very interesting exhibition which does credit to all concerned in organising the same."

And on the next day, December 29, he writes from Calcutta a letter which appears in the "Times of India" of January 4 and in which he says that he visited the exhibition second time and found the same to be "an antiquarian's show." Readers should know what importance to attach to the remarks regarding the selection of exhibits made by a visitor who has no fixed opinion and who failed to understand the scope and plan of the exhibition.

The series of the historical portraits appeared to be the most depressing item to Mr. Gangoly. Olympic Bengal generally dislikes anything new attempted by the artists of Bombay, but it showers praises upon and gives wide publicity even to caricatures done by its own artistes. The portrait drawings of the Gupta Emperors done by Nandalal Bose may be good, but they cannot be accepted as the best because they are done by him. Art should be judged on its own merits and not by the names of the artists.

SUPER—WOOD

The discovery of the atom bomb tends to throw other war-time discoveries in the shade—one such of special application to India with its vast timber resources is the processing of super-wood.

In a sense, the new super-wood isn't wood at all—it's a completely new material. A group of chemists of the du Pont Company headed by Dr. J. F. T. Berliner developed it, acknowledging heavy debt to work done by government scientists in the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wisconsin.

The wood is impregnated, under pressure, with a cheap, colourless, chemical compound. The chemical combines with the components of the wood acids to form a plastic resin which fills the tissue of the wood. The resulting product looks like the original wood.

No matter how hard most woods are, the new process makes them harder. Soft maple can be made harder than hard maple; hard maple can be made harder than ebony. In the flame of a blowtorch, a piece of transmuted soft wood will char eventually, but it will not continue to burn when the blow torch is removed. In fireproofing treatments the chemicals tend to leach out; but super-wood is fireproofed for a long period.

A white powder called methylolurea is the chemical that does the job.

Research men at the Forest Products Laboratory found that by sprinkling urea crystals on green lumber they could prevent checking and cracking. Their next discovery was that the wood could be bent into any desired shape if soaked in a solution of urea and heated. They added formaldehyde to "set" it—and so had the quick process which produces shaped timbers for ship keels, glider bodies and so on.

Since urea resin has a special affinity for dyes, this waterproof, stain proof wood may be permanently coloured all the way through in any hue of the rainbow for use in furniture, bars, counters, restaurant tables toys, costume buttons.

In a table top made of transmuted wood, the "finish" goes all the way through: spilled coffee or cocktails, hot dishes, scratches will not harm it. This furniture will stand up under almost any kind of outrageous treatment. You can soak it in water, for instance, and it won't warp. And strong as it is, it will have a beautiful satinlike sheen displaying to best advantage the natural grain of the wood.

Eight manufacturing firms are already using or preparing to use this revolutionary process, which is not restricted: basic patents of the Forest Products Laboratory are available without fee; du Pont's chief interest is that, as sole American manufacturer of synthetic urea, its sales will be increased.

For decades, wood manufacturers have watched while their supplies dwindled and their markets were eaten into by metals and plastics. Now super-wood has arrived, and its future is a blank, signed check.

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by

CHRONICLER

The atom-bomb HAS burst over India!

The impossible HAS happened. Two and two still don't make five, but at the moment of writing a thousand-rupee note is not even worth five hundred rupees—in some cases not even worth the price of paper it is printed on.

Never having set eyes on, much less possessed, a thousand-rupee note, I can't say I am much perturbed by the latest Government ordinance. I don't even pretend to understand what it is all about. Do you?

But I am definitely amused by the all-round pother created by the ordinance. Aren't you?—unless of course, you are one of the thousand-rupee-note-wallahs your self!

★

"It is the atom-bomb." That is how a prominent businessman described the Government order.

And the panic was, indeed, comparable to the nightmarish days of the air-raids on Calcutta in 42-43 when the Men of Money, not only in the Bengal capital but also in Bombay simply ran for their life—and their lucre! Those were the days when a local millionaire paid a fortune to a taxi-driver to take him (and his enormous hoard of solid gold) out of Bombay—anywhere that was safe from the expected enemy bombers. Another drove off in a hurry in his limousine just in his 'dhoti' and 'kurta'—only the 'Kurta' pocket had a wad of thusand rupee notes in it! To-day that wad of notes would be worth exactly nothing. A sober thought for money-grabbers and success maniacs:

Trying to get somewhere—
But when you get there,
Where are you?

In the controversy that has begun over the propriety or impropriety, the justice or injustice of the Government action I am a non-partisan. I distrust this and every move of the present Government because it is motivated not by any sense of responsibility towards the common people but only by a desire to fill bureaucratic coffers. At the same time I have no sympathy whatever for the thousand-rupee-note-wallahs. I know how unscrupulously some of these notes have been collected by them and if they now find themselves in hot waters they wouldn't find me at least shedding tears over their calamity. Nor am I prepared to believe (as one of the journals closely allianced to finance-capital would like to have us believe) that the real blackmarketeers have remained untouched and only the innocent are suffering as a result of this order. Whatever the 'intentions' of the Government might be, and whatever inconvenience it might cause to the innocent, there can be little doubt that it HAS put a lot of unscrupulous money-grabbers on the spot. They are feeling hot and bothered and don't know what to do with their thousand-rupee notes—to make tea by burning them in the sigree' or to paper their walls with them. Yes, they ARE feeling rather sore about it all. And I must confess I am rather enjoying their predicament.

★

To me the whole thing boils down to an exposure of the fantastic instability of the capitalistic system which is absurd and futile to the point of being comic. Is there a situation in any comic opera or even in slap-stick comedy funnier than the spectacle of millionaires going about frantically trying to get rid of their thousand-rupee notes—the same notes which some of them collected by lying, by cheating, and, worst of all, by exploitation of the labour of their fellow-men

★

"India Immortal"

The Indian Peoples's Theatre Association's "Central Troupe" (of dancers and musicians), which won critical acclaim from the dance-loving public for its "Spirit of India" ballet last year, has done it again! (See back page for pictures).

"INDIA IMMORTAL", the new IPTA ballet (pre-viewed in Bombay and now being staged in Calcutta—with an all-India tour to follow, ending with an April 'season' in Bombay) is an even more ambitious undertaking than "Spirit of India"—or any of Uday Shankar's ballets on contemporary themes—and achieves a notable success in imbuing art with a sense of history. Patriotic pride in the traditions of our common motherland is the key-note of this striking composition which seeks to compress within 45 minutes the story of 45 centuries. As such it is at once a vindication of art which, alone, can capture and project the essence of reality, the inner meaning of things and events, and an indication of the heavy responsibility of the artist. To see (as I did at Ahmedabad) an audience of thousands being so emotionally moved by the epic spectacle of this ballet is at once exhilarating and frightening—frightening because such power in the hands of a less scrupulous artist could be a terrible weapon for reaction.

Happily, in the hands (or should one say feet?) of the IPTA composers and artists, the ballet strikes a rare balance between art and social consciousness. With genuine artistry, and strictly in terms of music and choreography the story of "India Immortal" is unfolded—the beauty of ancient culture drawing strength, as it were, from the mountains and grace from the meandering rivers; the fervour of faith as well as the natural gaiety and abandon of the common folk; the impact of a new civilization with the advent of Islam in India and the resultant cultural synthesis; and then the arrival of the foreign "magician" with his bag of tricks; the last of the independent kings of Bengal being betrayed into losing his kingdom; the imperialist rule and the early rumbles of protest; the educational reform movement, then the revolutionary upsurge of the masses and the repression; the Swadeshi movement; the communal conflict; the rising force of capitalism and the awakening of industrialism—all this is in this ballet. And more! For it is not a mere linking of historical facts and their dramatisation in terms of dance, but an artistic expression of the collective soul of a people, their cultural heritage, their aspirations and longing—above all their will to be free! It is patriotic art in the best sense both of patriotism and art.

If the ballet suffers from anything it is the sheer magnitude of its theme which tends to make the composition somewhat 'loose' and, at a few places, rather 'documentary.' Compared to it, the earlier IPTA ballet, "Spirit of India" was more compact and direct. But "the measure of the success of "India Immortal" is its grand big canvas. The details may be lacking or open to improvement, but the picture is magnificent—which will not fail to move any patriot's heart.

★

Shanti And Ravi

Though "India Immortal" is its undisputed highlight, the new repertoire of the I.P.T.A.'s central troupe has quite a few other striking items. While last year they (sensibly enough because they then had a hand of enthusiastic but untrained amateurs), concentrated mainly on folk-dances, this year they are presenting a few examples of real dance art. "Heavenly Musicians" and "Boatmen" are exercises in sheer poetry of movement, while "Chaturanga" is a colourful rhythmic pattern of great beauty. "Gaajan"—based on a Bengali folk form—is comparable in its rich local colour and pageantry to last year's favourite, "Ram Leela."

While an organisation like the People's Theatre rightly lays more emphasis on collective endeavour than individual achievement, if one name has to be mentioned in this connection it is that of SHANTI BARDHAN. This brilliant young dancer, formerly an instructor in Uday Shanker's Culture Centre, who (if he had chosen) could have made thousands if he had commercialised his talent, 'buried' himself in a bungalow in Andheri for two years, living a life of unbelievably spartan simplicity along with other members of the I.P.T.A. Central Troupe, and has emerged now with the youthful amateurs of yesterday turned into almost finished dancers. His is an achievement of which any artist or teacher may well be proud.

The ballet and the other items in the programme bear the impress of yet another creative mind—Ravindra Shankar, younger brother of the famous Uday, and a musician of rare ability (and sensibility) in his own rights. His orchestral compositions are a delight by themselves, besides providing the proper musical setting for Shanti Bardhan's dances.

With these two pivotal artistes, nearly twenty-five others—including dance instructors Sachin Shankar and Sharma (both from the Almorah centre), Abani Dasgupta who is a wizard of effective music, folk-song enthusiast and Secretary of the troupe Binoy Roy, besides boys and girls from middle class, wôrker and peasant families. They come from the North and the South, from Bengal and from Gujerat; they have forsaken careers and colleges, they have voluntarily adopted a way of life which means 10-hour a day work on bare subsistence. Why? Because they believe in serving their people and it is lucky for us that they have chosen the dance as the medium of their expression.

Talking about the I.P.T.A., here is an U.P.A. release:—

Writing on the Indian Peoples' Theatre in the literary magazine "Our Time", Joseph McLeod, the BBC announcer whose voice is known to millions as well as his works on the Soviet theatre, believes the surge of national life in India is comparable to that seen in Uzbekistan early this century.

McLeod adds that groups are being formed having a common progressive outlook and "formally united in the Indian Peoples' Theatre Association whose annual report, received here, is exciting and encouraging to read."

"Folk art is turning into drama before our eyes," McLeod adds. "The Bengal Peoples' Theatre is even producing opera. We are already witnessing the birth of the real Indian theatre."

Joseph McLeod, whose resignation from the BBC recently on the grounds that the BBC is out of touch with popular requirements which was widely published in the British press intends making film documentaries of Scottish national life which will be widely appreciated throughout Great Britain. McLeod says the concern will be non-profit-making.

★

Yet Another.....

"...Yet another fundamental principle is straight dealing. Despite its establishment in A LAND WHERE GRAFT AND CORRUPTION ARE RAMPANT, the Club was determined to be different...."

—Editorial in January issue of Allied Air Forces Club Bulletin.

This statement, of course, is an example of what the editor of the Allied Air Forces Club Bulletin might describe as "straight dealing—i.e. the vicious blow is dealt straight!

"A land where graft and corruption are rampant"! Which one could it be?

Could it be the United States of America—the land of gangsters, confidence tricksters, Tammany Boss rule, corrupt graft-taking politicians, where for years speak-easies flourished right under the nose of the police and almost every gangster had an "understanding" with the local police? American fiction, drama, even films and, of course, the newspapers are full of the details of the "graft and corruption" that is "rampant" there.

Or did the editor of the Allied Air Forces Club Bulletin mean Great Britain? The story of the graft and corruption that is rampant there—but only in the highest circles and on a grand scale—is told vividly in the Gollancz publication, RATS! Moreover the imported product from Britain is quite well-known in India—many a war-time contractor will testify to that! I once met a rich butcher in a train who was proceeding to some big military station to get a contract for supplying live-stock to the army. He had 50,000 rupees (in ten-rupee notes!) which, he assured his fellow-passengers, would land him the contract. Someone said, "But such contracts are decided only by big English officers and surely they don't take bribes." The butcher significantly winked and said, "That's what you think!" In this connection one would like to know how many English civil and military officials (dealing with contracts, supply, etc.) have been "sent back home" as a punishment for receiving graft?

But since the Allied Air Forces Club is situated in Bombay and the Bulletin also published from here, it is possible that the land referred to in the above-quoted editorial refers to INDIA. Even then it is doubtful if the editor's knowledge of Indian history extends to the affair of the Begums of Oudh who were defrauded and swindled of a huge amount of jewels and money or is it restricted to the comparative recent examples of "straight dealing" like the Bombay Backbay Scheme? (Mr. Nariman could throw some light on that).

And so, Mr. Bulletin editor, there you are! Or, indeed, where ARE you?

★

Straws In The Wind

A "Pakistani Tope" (toy cannon) was presented to Nawab Mohamed Ismail Khan and other leaders of the Muslim League at a function arranged in their honour in Cawnpore.

Card-board cannon mounted on a card-board fort was a prominent feature of the decorations in Bhendi Bazar on the Muslim League Victory (in election) Day.

Talking about the Muslim League V-Day celebrations, one saw innumerable decorated gates named after the 'Qaid-e-Azam' and are each named after the late Sir Mohd. Iqbal and the great lamented martyr, Tippu Sultan. Was there one named after late Maulana Mohamed Ali. I doubt it. At least I did not see it.

By the way, is it not significant that the death anniversary of the late Maulana was observed only by Nationalist Muslims?

A number of girl students from Lyallpur wrote Pakistan as their address on their admission application for the Punjab University examinations and, as a consequence, their applications have been rejected.

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From Chronicler's Mail Bag

T. C. . Menon writes:—

I am writing this letter out of sheer admiration at your frank, impartial and outspoken comment on the Congress and the Communist policy, in last week's "Chronicle."

But I am at a loss to understand the "Chronicle's" contention that the communist members of the A.I.C.C. did fail to carry out the August resolution in letter and spirit. Is it not a fact now proved, that what the Communists have said in 1942 have either been said from inside the jail or have been practised after their release, by the top Congress leaders themselves.

Even if the Working Committee thinks that the Communist members of the A.I.C.C. have failed to carry out the August resolution, which in spirit they did not, why can't they leave them (the Communists) to the verdict of the rank and file Congressmen, who have entrusted them with the responsibilities? I think that is more sensible and democratic, because the Working Committee has not succeeded in producing a single authentic instance of Communist indiscipline except for the general charges against the party and that too often misquoting certain documents. Under such circumstances, it will not be more than democratic justice if the Communists are allowed to face the verdict of the Congressmen who elect them to executive posts instead of denying the democratic right of the member of an organisation, to face the verdict of rank and file.

Manibhai G. Desai writes:—

Please allow me to congratulate you for summing up the Congress-Communist controversy in a proper perspective in the last issue of the "Chronicle." I am a Congressman for the last 20 years and more and I along with some of my friends have been feeling and thinking about our Congress organisation on similar lines. Will our High Command now take positive steps for purging the Congress of self-seekers, profiteers job hunters and in short those groups or cliques who masquerade as genuine Congressmen but who are in fact out to exploit the Congress for self-glorification and other selfish ends at the expense of the people as well as of selfless, sincere workers?

THE ATOM AND POLITICS

By Gaganvihari Mehta

Over sixty years ago, Bagehot, a distinguished British sociologist, wrote on "Physics and Politics." Today in the atomic age which has begun after 5th August 1945, the question is no longer of splitting the atom but of controlling it.

Atom politics now hold the field. Splitting the atom, which was in an experimental stage a few years ago, has now become the most cruel of facts, the most important of international issues, the most fundamental problem for the future of mankind. The atomic power has made obsolete both national sovereignty and national isolation. The structure of the atom and the manner in which it releases its energy are highly complex and technical subjects which only the initiated can presumably grasp.

The release of enormous energy through this harnessing of atomic power has been the work of many minds—Sir J. J. Thomson who discovered that atoms contain "electrons", Lord Rutherford who discovered the nucleus of atom and first changed one atom into another, the Curies who isolated radium, Planck with his "quantum theory", Einstein who established that mass can be converted into energy and several others including Bohr and Fermi and those who worked in the United States since the war to utilise this energy for generating a tremendous power of destruction. But the ordinary man who may not understand the scientific basis and technical development of this invention, does understand that the world has become more unsafe than ever.

THE THEORY OF NEMESIS

No country is now invulnerable, war is no longer a matter of valour or heroism and there are no frontiers or even effective means of defence. War is no longer a question of defeat of one army by another but of one nation destroying another. Super-efficient atomic bombs carried in radio-controlled stratosphere rockets might wipe out whole races and nations in a matter of hours. As Gandhiji asked a Britisher, during war, "Are you sure you won't be victims of the very weapons you are using against your enemies?" The rulers of mankind are, therefore, seeking to discover whether this atomic power can be controlled by an international organisation.

If the war that has recently ended was a war organised by scientists ,ti was above all a physicists' war with its emphasis on aircraft, on radio and communication, on submarine detection, on radar and now on atomic power. The popular conception of a physicist as a long-haired, whiskered and absent-minded professor immersed in the privacy of his laboratory and splitting the atom is, of course, no longer true. Some physicists may be lean and some may be fat, some may be ill-dressed and even with dishevelled hair, but the typical atom-splitter cannot afford to split hairs like the dialectician, but has to be keen and alert and a competent designer of apparatus.

LOWDOWN ON FUNDAMENTALS

Physics is the science of heat and sound, of elasticity and vibrations, of hydro-dynamics and aero-dynamics, of electricity and magnetism of radio and television, of Xrays and optical instruments, of atomic and molecular structures, of radio activity and nuclear physics and atom-smashing, of cosmic rays and relativity. Physics is the science fundamental to most of engineering, such as mechanical, aero-nautical, electrical and much of chemical engineering. The most important department of physics in recent years has been nuclear physics. Mankind has stepped out of what is called the world of electronics into the world of nucleonics. The rapid development of science in the present century has led to a much keener understanding of an insight into the structure of atoms and of their physical and chemical behaviour and attention has been focussed on the atomic nucleus with its energy and unexpected properties.

But the physicist of today cannot be content merely in teaching and fundamental research. He is coming more and more to be the physicist in industry, putting the principles into practice and applying basic conceptions to practical needs and prevalent conditions. Physicists from high grade technical institutions such as the M.I.T., for example, go into the laboratories of the great electrical companies like General Electric, Westinghouse, R.C.A. and Bell Telephone; to optical companies like Eastman Kodak, to glass companies, to paper and textile mills, to research laboratories of petroleum companies, to automobile and air craft manufacture and to steel mills.

Some of them develop new devices and go into business of their own; others become consulting physicists, patent experts and other sorts of professional consultants. And in times of national emergency, more and more physicists are drawn for work on national defence. Indeed, the physicist has attained a place in the practical world as a result of the last war similar to that which the chemist did after World War I.

ISSUES AT LARGE

There is, however, a fundamental issue which faces scientists as well as society as a result of these developments. Scientists retain a moral responsibility for the ends to which their discoveries are applied. It has been revealed by one of the British scientists concerned in producing the atomic bomb, Prof. Oliphant, that the scientists who had been responsible for producing the bomb in the United States had unanimously voted against its unannounced use against Japan. Some 800 American scientists issued a statement dealing with some of the wider, social and international implications of the atomic bomb.

These atomic or nuclear scientists have stated that the atomic bomb cannot be kept a secret, that there is no possibility of monopolising its raw materials, that the U.S.A. cannot retain leadership in atomic developments to any effective purpose, that fear of retaliation will not prevent atomic warfare and that virtually there is no defence against the atomic bomb nor can atomic warfare be outlawed. Some of the scientists, indeed, actually threatened to desert nuclear physics for the study of butterfly wings if science is not released from its bondage to war. There is before the American Congress the May-Johnson Bill seeking to establish administrative control for every kind of atomic energy and research in the United States and most of the scientists agree that very strict controls are necessary.

A WELLSIAN ECHO!

It seems as though man will have to become either far more intelligent or far more stupid if he is to survive. The U. S. A. scientists have observed, indeed, that the only real alternative to a headlong fall of mankind towards complete destruction of civilisation appears to be the establishment of effective international control over the production of atomic bombs everywhere. But, unfortunately, by "international" organisation is now meant an organisation dominated by two or three Big Powers.

In a few years, however, every industrial country will be able to make atomic bombs and the knowledge of how to make them is inseparably connected with the use of atomic energy for industrial purposes. Scientists have demanded that they should decide or at least be consulted as to the uses of atomic bombs. Such vital decisions cannot, of course, be left entirely to a body of experts and have to be made in the last analysis by the peoples of the world or their accredited representatives. But it remains true that the scientists have a great part to play in the battle for peace and human welfare.

THE SPIRITUAL HUNGER

Mr. Bevin has spoken of the "spiritual hunger" of the West which is more devastating than physical hunger. This "spiritual hunger" can be satisfied not only by religion and a higher philosophy but even by the spirit of science itself. As Prof. Michael Polanyi has emphasised, "We must reassert that the essence of science is love of knowledge and that the utility of science does not concern us primarily. Our duty is to keep faith with the spirit of science .....

No triumphs of applied science can save us; no improvement of the atom bomb nor even defence against it; no new vitamins or penicillins not even with the remedies for cancer and tuberculosis added to them. But wherever we reassert the spirit of pure science and pure scholarship we shall help also to revive the spirit of reason and justice and shall thus supply an element indispensable to European Survival and make a start along the only path towards recovery and safety."

The 'Missing Link' Is Missing!

By Spencer Davis

The war time odyssey of the 'Peking Man' who lived some three million years ago ....

What has become of the old famous 'Peking Man'?

The so-called missing link which was discovered 16 years ago in the hills 40 miles southwest of here once more is missing and it is not known if the mineralized skull and bones of the human being who roamed the earth in prehistoric times is now a casualty of the Pacific war or a prisoner in Japan.

Dr. Pei Wen-Chung, the Chinese Archaeologist who discovered the Peking man in 1929 and has been closely connected with research based upon it, has been authorized by the Central Government to search for the missing specimen and return it to China. In an interview he said there was some indication that the skull has been removed to Tokyo.

Then Dr. Pei recounted strange misadventures which befell the specimen as precious in its field as the Kohinoor diamond or Mona Lisa in the world of art.

It proved a sensation in the world of science when the specimen was estimated to have lived in the quaternary age some two to four million years ago.

It was agreed that the (Peking Man) should become the property of the Chinese Government and forever remain in this country, but available to research in the laboratories of the Rockefeller foundation institute in Peiping.

Additional skulls of the same type and age as the original were found and they were all locked in two safes at the Peiping union medical college while studies continued by Dr. Franz Weiteireich of New York City.

In 1937, when the Japanese invaded North China and Peiping fell under their control, the Peking man escaped them because it was stored in an American Institution beyond their Jurisdiction.

But in April of 1941 Weiteireich became concerned over its safety when the United States State Department advised Americans to leave the far east and to return home. He tried to have it shipped to the American Museum of natural history in New York but the way was blocked by the agreement that the Peiping Man would not leave China.

Negotiations were carried on with Chungking and there were delays and disappointments. It was not until Mid-November, only a few weeks before the war broke out, that Ambassador Nelson Johnson authorised Dr. Pei-Wen-Chung to ship the 'Peking Man' to the United States for the duration of the emergency.

Trevor Bowen, Comptroller of Peiping Union Medical College, and Dr. Henry Spencer Houghton, its Director, crated the Peking man and all other specimens in three large Packing cases. There were no markings to betray the treasures, only an "A", "B" and "C" on the three cases. These were turned over to United States Marines to be transported on the Dollar liner "President Harrison."

But it was too late. The President Harrison was run aground by a Japanese gunboat at Shanghai on December 8, 1941. The marines at Chinwangtao were captured and with them the three cases. "It was the last definite information we had of the specimens," Dr. Pei said.

In 1942 the famous Japanese anthropologist Dr. Haseba came to Peking to carry on the Research with the 'Peking Man' but when the vaults of the Medical College were opened, they found only Plaster casts. The Japanese Newspapers immediately announced its loss. Dr. Haseba returned to Tokyo.

The Japanese gendarmerie were assigned on the case of the Peking Man in the spring of 1943 and for one month they were very active. They were particularly harsh in their interrogations of Trevor Bowen and Dr. Houghton, who were held in solitary confinement. Bowen was badly treated. Then suddenly the investigation was dropped.

A few months later the Japanese announced they had found the 'Peking Man' in Tientsin but this report was soon denied and a subsequent announcement made that the bones were not of the 'Peking Man'. The Japanese since have made no official mention of the missing archaeological treasure.

Dr. Pei believes the Packing cases containing the 'Peking Man' were found and shipped secretly to Japan.

Two dairies were engaged in an advertising war. One of the companies engaged a daredevil racer to drive a car around the town with large placards reading:—

"This Daredevil Drinks Our Milk."

The rival company came out with placards, twice as large, reading:—

"You don't have to be a Daredevil to Drink our Milk."

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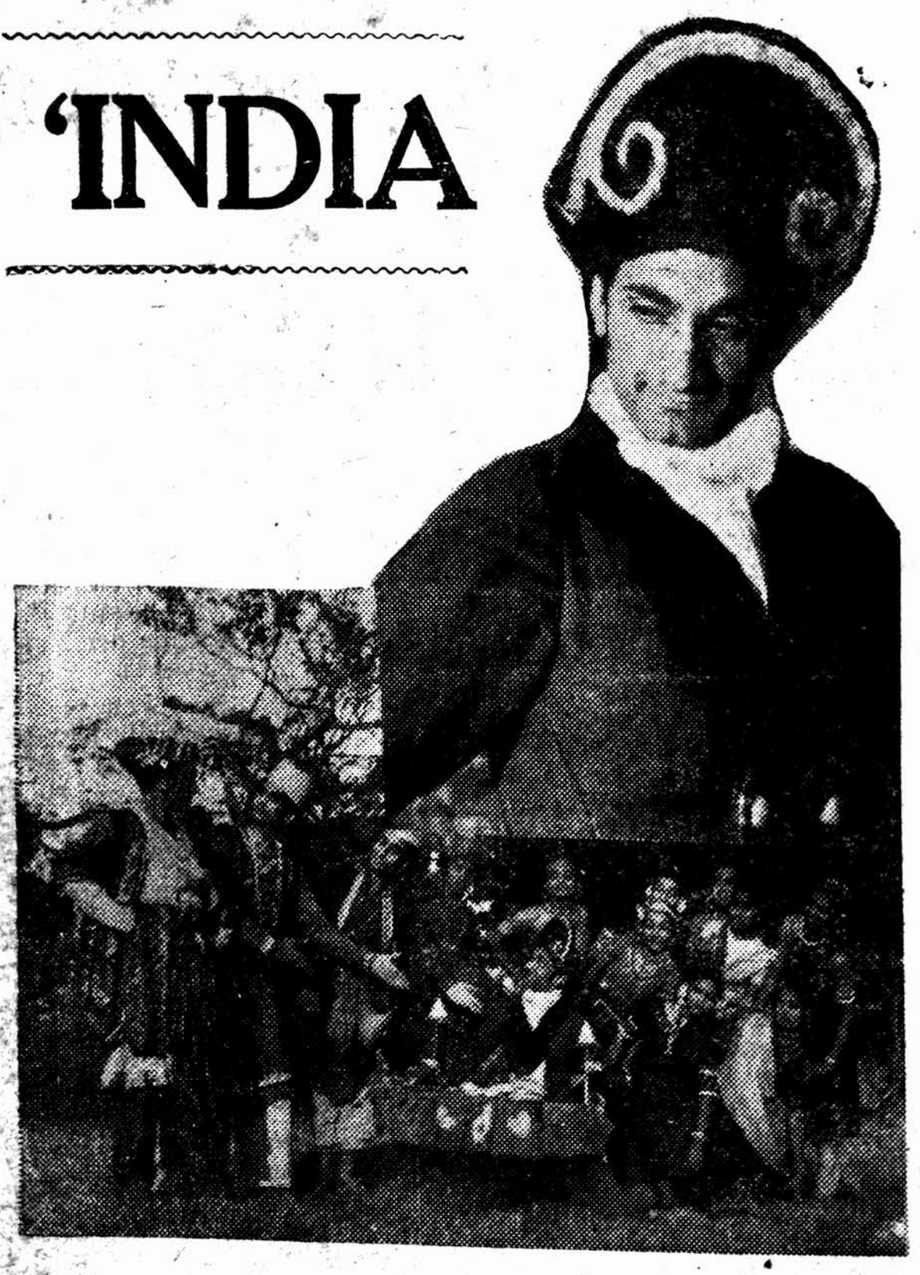
'INDIA IMMORTAL'

(An I. P. T. A. Ballet)



Before "The Foreign Magician Arrived" ... *....Indians Were Gay And Prosperous*

THE 'WINNOW' DANCE FROM I. P. T. A.'S FORTHCOMIN G FILM 'DHARTI-KE-LAL'

"Chaturanga"

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